

WHITE SLAVERY IN FLORIDA A MYTH. DO CHRISTMAS TREES DEplete OUR FORESTS?

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVII. No. 2781

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THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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Regulating Traffic in a Great City.

OFFICER ON CROWDED FIFTH AVENUE, AT MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK. DIRECTING THE DAILY RUSH OF VEHICLES IN FRONT OF THE BRUNSWICK BUILDING, THE HOME OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" AND "JUDGE."—*Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.*

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed 147,775 copies for issue December 17.

"In God We Trust."

Thursday, December 24, 1908.

Getting at the Facts.

THE principal accusation against the Standard Oil Company has been that it was the beneficiary of railroad rebates. Mr. Archbold, whose outspoken frankness on the witness stand, like that of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, impressed every one favorably, has this simple explanation to make; he says it had been the general custom, up to the time of the passage of the interstate commerce act, for every large shipper in the country to make the best bargain for freight rates that he possibly could. The practice was general, and railroads, in their competition for business, not only offered rebates, but also offered, in many instances, special bounties and rebates to industries if they would locate along the line of the road. Bounties like rebates are now illegal under the existing interstate commerce law. The Standard Company was in no different attitude toward the question of rebates than any other shipper, and the outcry against it for doing what every one did at that time is precisely what Mr. Archbold characterized it—"unfair and for ulterior purposes." Since the passage of the interstate commerce act, every shipping agent of the Standard Oil Company has been instructed neither to solicit nor to accept a rebate.

Mr. Archbold made the further important disclosure that in the days when rebating was general, and its fairness and legality were undisputed, the manufacturer who secured the rebate gave the consumer the benefit of the concession. In the strife for business every manufacturer regarded his freight rates as an element of importance. The lower they were, the cheaper he could sell his commodities. It will be observed that the government's prosecuting attorney has not sought very strenuously to prove that prices of its commodities, and especially of illuminating oil, have been increased. The accusation has been made that the company, some thirty years ago, originated a movement to restrict the production of petroleum. In a few words of convincing testimony Mr. Archbold has demolished this charge. He testified that the movement to restrict the output had been inaugurated by the producers themselves, who felt that there should be co-operation to restrict output and increase prices. It was at their solicitation, and, as Mr. Archbold testifies, "solely for the purpose of benefiting the consumers and for benefiting the workers in the oil regions," that his company participated in the movement; but he adds that it failed because of the operation of the natural law of supply and demand.

In the early days of the petroleum industry the producers believed that the natural laws of trade could be overcome by a combination among them, just as the cotton producers of the South are at this very moment endeavoring to combine to restrict their output, so as to maintain the price of that staple at a figure remunerative to the farmer. The coffee producers of Brazil are engaged in a similar effort, with the sanction and support of the government itself. Producers of milk are regulating price and production through dairy associations all over the country, and similar efforts in various lines are constantly being

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

made. Mr. Archbold's testimony was not a revelation, it was only a confirmation of what everybody knew or should have known.

Those who have believed that the Standard Oil Company enjoys a monopoly of the petroleum business will be surprised to learn from Mr. Archbold's testimony that of the total production of crude oil in the United States of over 126,000,000 barrels (when last reported in 1906), his company produced from its own wells only eleven per cent. of the total, and that its total consumption of crude oil the same year was only half the production. Independent refineries are to be found all over the country, and all of them enjoy a prosperity quite equal to that of the Standard Oil.

In the light of these interesting revelations, the tributes paid by many to the business sagacity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller and of the great industry with which his name must be indelibly associated are justified. His testimony, and that of Mr. Archbold, who followed him on the stand, has turned on the light from the inside. Both are self-made men, who have achieved their great success by industry, sagacity, and integrity. Both were outspoken on the witness stand, and the frankness and fullness with which they testified are conceded by all who heard them. Men do not speak lightly and thoughtlessly when under the solemn obligations of an oath, and here is justice in the demand that words thus spoken shall be regarded as having more weight than unsupported tales of scandal mongers and reckless assertions of muck-raking writers.

Why Judge Taft Keeps Out.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT is wise in declining to interfere in the question of the speakership. Mr. Cannon seems to be favored by a large majority of the Republican members of the House. He has, on the whole, made a fairly acceptable speaker. Undoubtedly he will be renominated in the caucus which will meet just before the opening of the special session in March, which will be called by Mr. Taft at his inauguration. Harmony between the Republicans of all branches of the government is an especial need at this time. Many important measures will come before Congress in the first year of Mr. Taft's term. The tariff will be dealt with in an extra session in the spring and early summer, and the country has a strong desire to get honest revision, just as the Chicago platform pledged the party to give, and as Mr. Taft is anxious to get.

Some modifications will need to be made in the Sherman anti-trust act, and although President Roosevelt urges these changes in the present session of this Congress, they will hardly be made now. They will go over to the new Congress in the regular session, which will begin a year hence. A new financial law, to remedy the defects in our monetary system, will have to be passed by the coming Congress. These are important measures, but they are only a small portion of the big questions which will come before Congress in the first half of Mr. Taft's term. They show the necessity for the preservation of good feeling between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Like Mr. McKinley and General Harrison, Mr. Taft is a lover of peace. He knows that his party cannot do good work unless there is co-operation between all the departments of the government. Coercion from the White House usually injures the party which is directly affected. President Cleveland attempted to compel the Democratic Congress of 1893-95 to pass a tariff bill on the lines he favored, but failed to get the measure he wanted, and at the same time injured his party and himself. His attempt to get his party to take the honest-money side in the extra session of 1893 won the Republicans over to his aid, but he split his own party and helped to give it the overwhelming defeat it encountered in the congressional canvass of 1894. In doing this he aided in creating Bryan and the radicalism and reaction which have beset the Democracy for the past dozen years.

As a thoughtful reader of history, Mr. Taft, we feel sure, will avoid Mr. Cleveland's blunders.

Andrew Carnegie at Seventy-one.

THE DINNER given to Andrew Carnegie recently in New York by the survivors of the government's military telegraph corps of the Civil War days, of which Mr. Carnegie was the chief, was a notable affair. Among the participants were Thomas A. Edison, Colonel Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Mr. David Homer Bates, and other men of prominence in the business life of to-day. The occasion was Mr. Carnegie's birthday. Although he was only seventy-one, the numerals on the walls of the hall in which the dinner was held persisted in proclaiming "73," which, in the telegraphers' code, means "God be with you."

But the largest personage at the gathering was Mr. Carnegie himself. Although, in the popular mind, the picturesque refuses to associate itself with the personality of any of the great captains of industry, Mr. Carnegie's life has in it many of the elements of romance. Born in Scotland of poor parents, and compelled, when his family moved to the United States, to go to work at the age of thirteen in a cotton factory to help to earn his own living, he was successively a telegraph messenger boy, a telegraph operator, a car builder, a pioneer in the iron and steel trade, and on his retirement a few years ago, he was the largest personage in that field in the United States, and, except Krupp, of Germany, the largest in the world.

At the close of the Civil War, when Mr. Carnegie embarked in the iron industry, that activity was in its infancy. Only 831,000 tons of pig iron were manufactured in the United States in 1865. This was swelled to 26,000,000 tons in 1907. The manufacture of steel began in 1867 with 19,000 tons, while in 1907 it was up to 23,000,000 tons. In this vast expansion he took a leading part. While the United States held the fourth place among the nations in the volume of its manufacturing in the aggregate at the time that he engaged in it, its total manufactures today nearly equals that of its three nearest rivals—Great Britain, Germany, and France—combined. Paraphrasing the words of Aeneas to Dido, all of this expansion in the industries of the United States he saw, and part of it he was. Mr. Carnegie's rise from poverty and obscurity to a wealth far beyond that of which Croesus ever dreamed, reads like a page from the Arabian Nights. And on its social and aesthetic side, also, his life has been a benefit to his country and an inspiration to his countrymen.

The Plain Truth.

THERE is no reason for believing that Governor Hughes, in his first speech since his re-election, which was delivered at the Republican Club recently, meant to say anything sensational. The newspapers seem to think he did. But the Governor merely reaffirmed [the position he has always taken in favor of independence in making appointments, home rule for cities, and the strictest recognition of his obligation to all the people, when he said "that the public official should have convictions, and that having them, he could not afford to surrender them for any consideration of expediency." Governor Hughes only repeated what Abraham Lincoln and other eminent Republican leaders have said again and again, for it was Lincoln who, years ago, made the declaration that "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right—stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong." Governor Hughes is in good company.

TO MAKE a pure-food law a pretext for interfering with the sale of a pure-food product which can be economically substituted in place of an expensive necessity of life is absurd. Investigation has proved that oleomargarine, or "butterine," as it is sometimes called, when properly made is a wholesome food product, quite as palatable as butter and much cheaper. There was reason for opposing the sale of butterine when offered in the disguise of dairy butter, but there is no reason why any one who prefers to buy it as a wholesome substitute for butter, and at a lower price, should be debarred from doing so. This is the contention of the manufacturers of butterine, but the State agricultural department of New York says that if butterine resembles butter in taste, color, or odor, its sale is in violation of the law. Of course if it did not resemble butter it would be unsalable, and the industry would be destroyed. We have called attention on several occasions to the absurdities of the construction placed on the pure-food law, but none could be more absurd than this. We do not blame the makers and venders of butterine for standing on their rights. Every one believes the courts will be obliged to protect them. The manufacturers are perfectly willing to sell their product for what it is and under its real name to those who prefer it, and we see no reason why the rights of the manufacturer of a wholesome product should be interfered with under the false pretense that the interference is in behalf of purity of food.

THE PRINTERS of the island of Jamaica have all struck for double pay, to bring their wages up to the American level. The cry of the workman the world around is for American wages. The workmen of the United States have every reason to be proud of the fact that they receive the highest wage in every department of labor paid anywhere in the world. The protective tariff advocated by the Republican party, and developed in its widest application under McKinley, has had much—we will not say all—to do with the establishing of an American scale of wages which has enabled the toiling masses of this country to enjoy the necessities of life in such abundance and luxuries to such a degree that they are the envy of the world. If there is any such general and eager demand for a reduction of the tariff as some have claimed, there are no evidences of that fact at the tariff hearings being held at Washington by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Judge Taft has promised to call an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff as soon after his inauguration as he can, and the Ways and Means Committee, which must prepare the bill, has been holding public hearings for several weeks and inviting manufacturers and consumers to present their views. Singularly enough, thus far most of the arguments have been in favor of increasing rather than diminishing the tariff. Judge Taft pertinently inquires, "Where are the manufacturers, and how about the consumers who have been opposed to the present tariff?" If these are so deeply interested in the matter, and if they feel that the protective duties are unnecessarily high, this is a special opportunity for them to present their views. The truth is that the vast majority of the people are entirely satisfied with the protective policy, and that the outcry in favor of a reduction of duties is not an expression of public sentiment.

People Talked About

WHETHER or not it be altogether true that scarcely anybody nowadays reads the works of



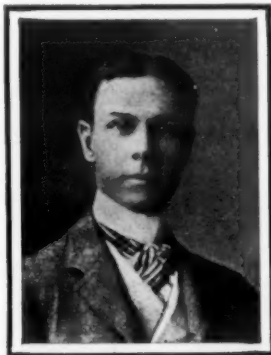
JOHN MILTON,
The famous poet and champion of liberty, whose tercentenary was lately celebrated by the English-speaking world.—From the painting by Faed.

John Milton, it is certain that his life and achievements still exert a profound influence in the world. This was evidenced by the zeal with which the tercentenary of the birth of the famous poet and champion of liberty was celebrated recently by English-speaking men. The commemorative exercises were particularly notable at London and New York, many of the most eminent personages of Great Britain and the United States taking part in paying tribute to Milton's greatness. It is to be supposed that this new recognition of the illustrious writer will lead many, to whom he has hitherto been but a name, to familiarize themselves with his books. In spite of any deduction made on account of their defects, his great poems still stand among the foremost productions of human genius, and the true lovers of the best in poetry find in them unflinching charm and inspiration. Milton's prose is also one of the finest exhibitions of intellectual power. Apart from his wonderful work as a writer, Milton's memory deserves to be kept forever green because of his forceful championship of the rights of humanity. His arguments in behalf of the liberty of the press and of the people are as vital to-day as when they were first uttered.

THAT once notorious character, Pat Crowe, of Chicago, with whom the police of several States have had more or less to do, recently astonished all who knew him by forsaking his old life and accepting Christianity. One of the serious charges brought against Crowe in the past was the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy, son of a prominent packer. Crowe declares that he has given up drinking, and that he will take up the work of an evangelist in the underworld, where he was formerly a leading figure. Crowe's wife wept with joy over her husband's reform.

WHILE friendly relations between the Britons and the Boers in South Africa have been fully re-established, many of the Boers find it impossible to live in their own country under British rule. Boer colonies have therefore been formed in various foreign parts, and individual Boers are affiliating with the people of other lands. Notable among the latter is General B. J. Viljoen, a well-known Boer leader, who after the war refused to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and who the other day became a citizen of the United States. General Viljoen resides in New Mexico, has obtained some prominence in the affairs of that Territory, and has been appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor Curry.

A REMARKABLE municipal campaign at Atlanta, Ga., lately, ended in a signal triumph for decent public sentiment.



ROBERT F. MADDOX,
The banker elected mayor in a reform movement at Atlanta, Ga. —Lewis.

Robert F. Maddox, son of the founder and vice-president of the American National Bank of Atlanta, was forced against his will into the race for mayor, as the result of what the business interests and better element considered an extraordinary emergency. James G. Woodward, twice mayor of Atlanta, who, despite charges of public intoxication, was given the primary nomination for a third term on September 24th, again lapsed about a month before the formal election of December 2d, which usually confirms the primary action. The conditions and circumstances as made public in the local press were so unsatisfactory that several hundred business men repudiated the primary action, and placed Mr. Maddox in nomination. Woodward withdrew from the race, but later, before a meeting composed of a couple of thousand of his supporters, re-entered it and fought bitterly to the end. Those of Atlanta's preachers who are inclined to dip into politics, favored the Maddox ticket, but by request of the business element kept silent in the campaign. Mr. Maddox, though a novice in politics, proved equal to the emergency, doing great hurry stunts in his speech-making tours, and his marked success in business followed him in his debut in the political arena. He will make Atlanta a splendid, clean, and capable mayor, and he gives the two years' service at considerable personal sacrifice.

THE AFFAIRS of Haiti have lately reached a crisis, and the government of President Nord

Alexis has been overthrown as a result of the uprising of General Antoine Simon. Although the commercial interests of the United States in Haiti are small, yet we are more interested than any other foreign nation in the protection there of life and property. It is therefore necessary that our minister to that ill-fated country should be a man of discretion and of tact, as well as of good judgment and courage, if occasion should arise for action on our part. Dr. H. W. Furniss possesses these qualities in a high degree, and he, under the most trying and tempting circumstances, maintained a genuine neutrality, the charge made by the revolutionists that he advised Nord Alexis to resist them being discredited by those who best know our minister. Mr. Furniss's policy was the more conspicuous for the reason that the diplomatic representatives of other nations more or less interfered in the controversy. The propriety and wisdom of Dr. Furniss's course will be demonstrated by placing the United States in the best position to solve the many problems which still confront the Haitian people. Dr. Furniss was graduated from the medical department of Howard University, and afterward took a post-graduate course at the Harvard Medical School. For several years he was assistant surgeon at the Freedman's Hospital in Washington. He finally drifted into the diplomatic service, and in 1898 was appointed consul to Bahia, Brazil, where he remained until 1905, when he was made minister to Haiti.



DR. H. W. FURNISS,
American minister to Haiti, who was accused by the revolutionists of siding with Nord Alexis. —Mrs. C. R. Miller.

ON THE theory that threatened men live long, Herman Billik, who was convicted in July, 1907, at Chicago, of murdering Mary Vzral by poison, is likely to attain to a ripe old age. Billik has escaped execution no less than six times by stays of sentence or respites, and he may never suffer the death penalty. The latest date fixed for hanging him was December 11th, but a few days before that he was granted a reprieve until January 29th, after a hearing before Acting Governor Sherman, at Springfield, Ill. The attorney for the prisoner claimed that new and important phases of the case had come to light, and that additional evidence had been found which should set the prisoner free. Billik, who had given up all hope, was overcome with joy at this latest reprieve, and expressed confidence that his sentence would be commuted, if he was not acquitted and released. There is a strong public sentiment in favor of the condemned man, the testimony against him not being conclusive in the minds of the great mass of people. Many clergymen have been working in his behalf, and his friends anticipate his final discharge. Billik is the father of one of the most beautiful little girls in Chicago, and between her and him the strongest affection exists. He has never allowed himself to appear downcast and gloomy in her presence, and the photograph here reproduced shows the two at one of their characteristic meetings. The child once appealed to a large audience to "Save my papa," causing all present to shed tears.



HERMAN BILLIK,
Of Chicago, who has six times escaped execution for murder, and his beautiful little daughter.—A. P. Risser.

THE WONDERFUL opportunities offered in the railroad calling to men of the right calibre are

illustrated in the career of Mr. C. F. Daly, vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Mr. Daly, who was until recently in charge of passenger traffic on the Central alone, has had his jurisdiction extended to traffic of all kinds on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Big Four, the Michigan Central, and all other lines comprised in the Vanderbilt system. Obviously the new responsibilities imposed upon Mr. Daly are immense, and only a man of the highest managerial ability, tremendous energy, and unbounded capacity for work would be adequate to meet them. But Mr. Daly is just such a man, and there is no doubt that in his new position he will continue to make good his reputation as being among the ablest railroad men in America. Mr. Daly is one of the youngest officials who ever filled so responsible a place in the railroad world, being only forty-three years of age. A native of Ohio, his connection with railroads began when he was thirteen years old. He worked his way up from office boy, telegraph operator, and station agent to the rank of general passenger agent of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, when he was only twenty-six years of age, and since that time he has made rapid strides, until now he is next in position to the president of the Central.



C. F. DALY,
Who has risen from office boy to be general traffic manager of the Vanderbilt railroad system. —Almgus.

WHEN a man lacks knowledge on any subject he should be brave enough to confess it and make an endeavor to remedy his deficiency. Acting on this principle, Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, is soon to become a student at the Agricultural School of the University of Illinois. He will seek special instruction on the subjects of cattle and corn, so that he will be better fitted for the pursuit of scientific farming. The example set by the Governor is likely to attract many new pupils to the institution.

A CLERGYMAN in the Green Mountain State is able to give very strong testimony as to the benefits of advertising. Three years ago the Rev. Francis A. H. Poole assumed charge of the First Congregational Church at Barre, Vt. The church was in a declining condition and almost moribund. Mr. Poole, realizing that unusual efforts must be made to save it, placed big advertisements in the newspapers, telling the people what was going on in the church every Sunday. The result has been that the congregation has doubled in number, and the trustees have decided to enlarge the church building to twice its present size.

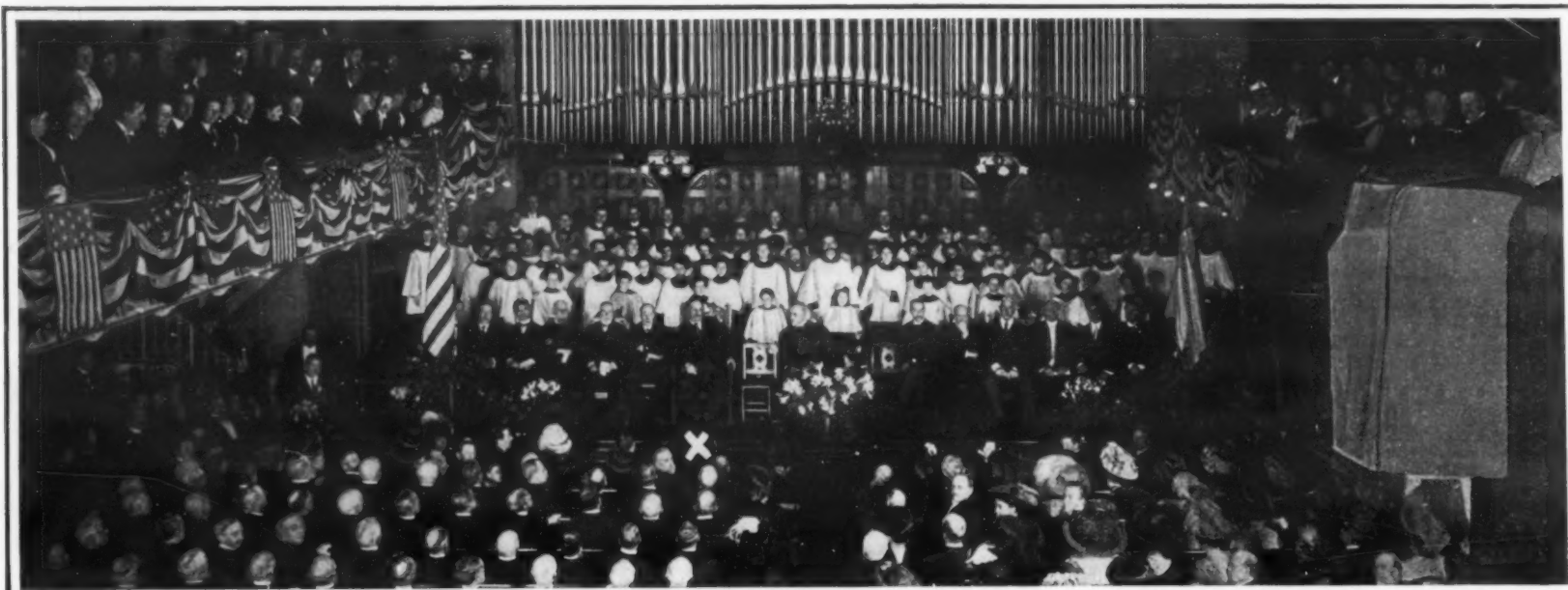
IN RECENT years the people of the United States have been engaged in a systematic warfare against

tuberculosis, and nearly every State has one or more sanitariums where the poor, suffering from this malady, may obtain free treatment. These institutions are now inadequate on account of the increasing number of cases. So far there is no national sanitarium to which the general public may be admitted, and Mrs. George H. Beckwith, of Catonsville, Md., has made a substantial start toward the establishment of one by offering the government two large tracts of land for this purpose. The land is worth over \$100,000, and one tract of it is at Aiken, S. C., and the other at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Mrs. Beckwith, who is a woman of remarkable energy and force of character, has long been known for quiet, unostentatious charity work. Her interest in the victims of the white plague dates back several years. President Roosevelt has sent Mrs. Beckwith a letter commending her action and promising his assistance. She will have petitions from all parts of the country sent to Congress asking for an appropriation for the purpose of building two large national sanitariums for the treatment of poor people suffering from tuberculosis. These petitions are now being circulated in the South, and soon the whole country will be reached. Besides this, Mrs. Beckwith will make an effort to see personally every Representative and Senator in the country, to enlist his aid in this splendid charity. An appreciative response to her appeals is expected.



MRS. GEORGE H. BECKWITH,
Of Maryland, who has offered land worth \$100,000 for national sanitariums.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Honoring the Memory of a Martyred President



DEDICATION OF THE NEW MCKINLEY MEMORIAL ORGAN (THE GIFT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE) IN THE METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, NEW YORK—A LARGE AUDIENCE, INCLUDING MANY PROMINENT PERSONS, WAS PRESENT, AND ADDRESSES WERE MADE BY PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT, ANDREW CARNEGIE AND OTHERS—MR. TAFT (X) WITH REV. DR. JOHN WESLEY HILL, PASTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, AT HIS RIGHT, AND ANDREW CARNEGIE AT RIGHT OF DR. HILL.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH B. COGHLAN, retired, a picturesque figure in the American navy, who distinguished himself in the battle of Manila Bay, at New Rochelle, N. Y., December 5th, aged 64.

Dr. Charles W. Emerson, founder of the Emerson School of Oratory, at Boston, Mass., December 1st, aged 71.

Joseph A. Dear, publisher of the *Jersey City Journal*, at Jersey City, N. J., December 10th, aged 68.

Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney, reputed to be America's wealthiest spinster, at New York, December 8th, aged 98.

Henry Baerer, widely known sculptor, at New York, December 7th, aged 71.

General Hugh Cameron, prominent and eccentric Kansan, at Topeka, Kan., December 9th, aged 82.

Professor Oliver Walcott Gibbs, senior member of the Harvard faculty, at Newport, R. I., December 9th.

Professor William Ireland Knapp, formerly of Yale and Chicago universities, an authority on Spanish history, and an author, at Paris, France, December 6th, aged 72.

Ida Hawley, a comic-opera prima donna, at New York, December 9th, aged 35.

Edward F. C. Young, New Jersey's leading financier, at Jersey City, December 6th, aged 73.

Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon, Coudet Coquerville, a leading authority on Mexican archaeology, at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 13th, aged 82.

Daniel P. Baldwin, widely known writer, lecturer, traveler, and banker, at Logansport, Ind., December 13th.



The Most Popular Christmas Presents.

IT IS said that fountain pens, "pencil pens," and silver and gold pencils are the most popular Christmas gifts. The manufacturers have accordingly made special efforts to cater to the Christmas trade this year. No more useful gift than an "ink pencil," which is much like a fountain pen, could possibly be found. The best of the practical ink pencils are made by Blair, and range from one dollar upward. For correspondence, manifold, ruling, and stenography nothing could be better, and ordinary ink can be used. Agents are making money in selling these pens, and agencies are offered all over the country. Readers

who are interested in the pens, or in getting agencies for them, should write to the Blair's Fountain Pen Company, 6 John Street, Suite 278, New York.



THE FEDERAL LAW-MAKERS AGAIN CONVENED.

OPENING OF THE LAST SESSION OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS—BUSINESS PROCEEDING IN THE HOUSE WITH SPEAKER CANNON IN THE CHAIR.—Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

"Judge" **H. P. Ingalls**, the last of the old-time leading showmen, at Bellfontaine, O., December 6th, aged 86.



LARGEST CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT IN THE WORLD—TEN FEET IN DIAMETER AND CARRYING 1,200 BLOSSOMS—THE PLANT IS OWNED BY THE EMINENT LAWYER SAMUEL UNTERMEYER, OF GRAYSTONE-ON-THE-HUDSON.—Lillian E. Zeh.



MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF THE FAVORITE AUTUMN FLOWER—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW AT THE CENTRAL PARK CONSERVATORY, NEW YORK. Paul Schumm.

FLORAL GLORIES OF THE AUTUMN-TIDE EXHIBITED AT ANNUAL SHOWS IN THE METROPOLIS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

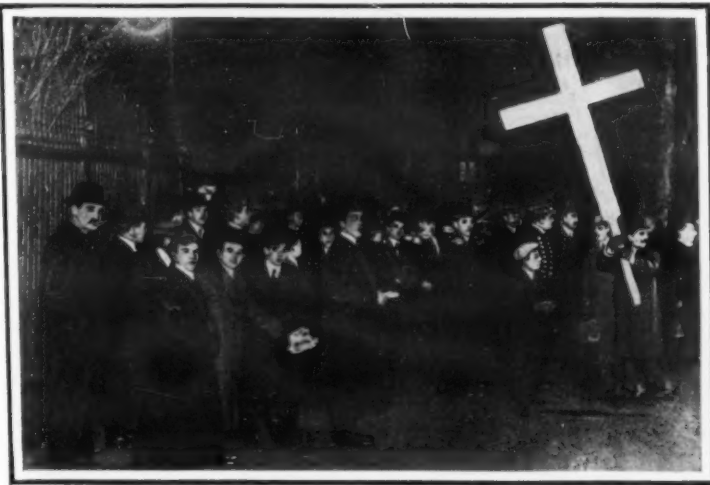
Camera Records of Current Events



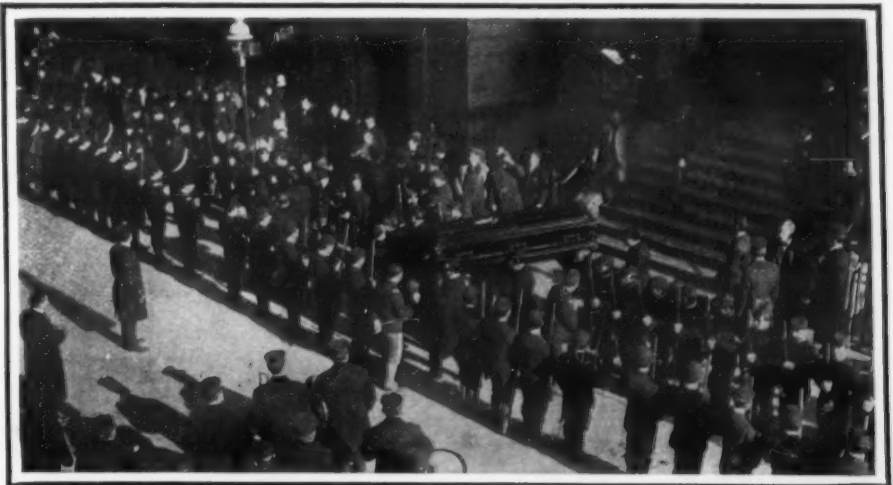
SERIOUS FIRE IN NEW YORK—WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S SUPPLY STATION ON FRANKLIN STREET RUINED BY FLAMES—LOSS \$150,000.—J. Gray.



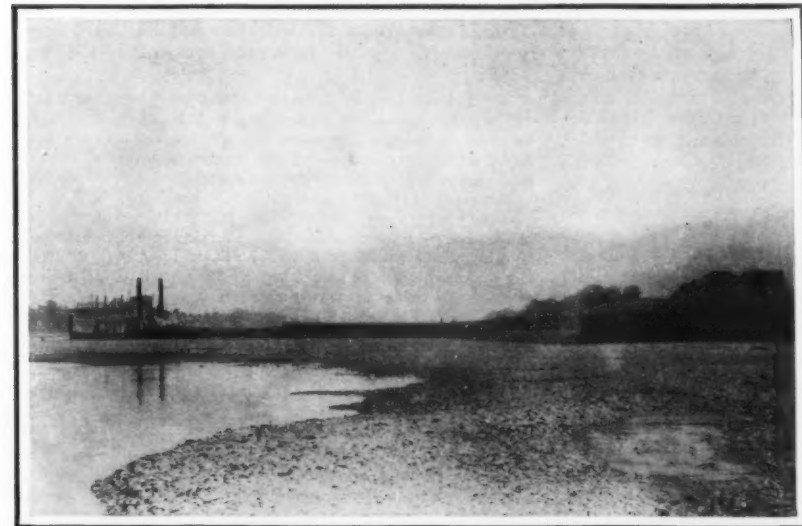
IMPORTANT SOUTHERN GOOD ROADS CONGRESS AT ATLANTA, GA.—DELEGATES TO THE GATHERING PHOTOGRAPHED WITH GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA (IN FRONT CENTRE).
M. E. Nelson.



STRANGE RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN NEW YORK—SIX HUNDRED MEN LED BY EVANGELIST W. A. DAWSON, MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS AFTER A BIG ILLUMINATED CROSS.—D. Weld.



NOTABLE FUNERAL IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER, NEW YORK—BEARING FROM THE CHURCH THE REMAINS OF CHARLES BACIGALUPO, A PROMINENT ITALIAN UNDERTAKER, WHO HAD BURIED THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS, MANY AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.—H. Jones.



A WHOLE FLEET STRANDED—TOW-BOAT AND A STRING OF COAL BARGES HIGH AND DRY ON POSSUM BAR, IN THE OHIO RIVER, WHERE THEY GROUNDED IN THE NIGHT—THE RIVER WAS THEN AT ITS LOWEST IN FORTY YEARS.
C. C. Kline.



A WESTERN CITY THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION BY A FLOOD—REAR OF THE BUSINESS SECTION, INCLUDING THE JEFFERSON HOTEL AND THE COURT-HOUSE, AT PINE BLUFF, ARK., WHICH BARELY ESCAPED BEING SWEEPED AWAY BY THE SWOLLEN ARKANSAS RIVER—THE TOWN WAS SAVED BY BLOWING UP GOVERNMENT DIKES WITH DYNAMITE.—J. S. Wiley.



ONE OF THE FINEST EXHIBITS AT THE LOS ANGELES (CAL.) EXPOSITION—THIRTY-ONE CALIFORNIA BABIES ON BABY SHOW DAY TAKING A RIDE IN ONE AUTOMOBILE.—M. E. Rafert.



THE FINANCIAL HARVEST OF TAG-DAY AT ST. PAUL, MINN.—BANK CLERKS COUNTING \$14,500 CONTRIBUTED BY TAGGED PEOPLE IN AID OF AN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.—Fred Hubold.

White Slavery in Florida Which Did Not Exist

HOW THE GOVERNMENT SPENT \$300,000 AND COMPELLED A RAILROAD TO SPEND AS MUCH MORE TO DISPROVE A CHARGE IT KNEW WAS BASELESS.

By Hamilton Houston.

IT SEEMS almost incredible that a great government should make such a travesty of justice as that which I am about to disclose. On the unsupported evidence of a few tramp laborers on the Florida coast, the government of the United States goes to an expense of over three hundred thousand dollars to prosecute a charge of peonage or slavery against a railroad, after the government's own special agent had visited the alleged slavery camps and reported that the charges were unfounded. The truthfulness of his report was emphasized when the case came to trial in New York City recently, before Judge Hough, for it was promptly thrown out of court.

The only excuse that can be given for the action of the Federal government is that the public mind had been inflamed by published reports of the existence of white slavery in Southern labor camps. A prominent magazine, among others, printed a sensational article on the subject, over the signature of a well-known and careful writer. When the article was printed, the writer of it was amazed to observe that it charged Mr. Henry M. Flagler, the builder of the Florida East Coast Railway, with employing white slaves on his magnificent enterprise. The author of the article, who had not even been in Florida, and who had not written a word about Mr. Flagler or his railroad, was indignant that a publisher should interpolate something for which the writer was not responsible, and he therefore wrote to the publisher of the magazine and demanded an explanation, but received neither a reply nor any satisfaction. So much in the way of introduction, and now for the facts.

The Florida East Coast Railway, controlled by Henry M. Flagler and now connecting Jacksonville and Miami along the eastern coast of Florida, is being extended from Miami to Key West, a distance of about 156 miles. Key West, the most southerly city of the United States, lies at the westerly end of a chain of islands, or keys, a disjointed continuation of the eastern coast of Florida. About forty-nine miles of the extension will be on the mainland, through the Everglades of Florida; of the remaining 107 miles, about three-quarters will be built across the Keys, and one-quarter across the intervening water of the sea. Forty-two keys and seventy-five miles of water will have to be crossed before the first train can enter Key West by rail. The road is now complete and being operated from Miami to Knight's Key, a distance of about 112 miles. This novel construction will complete the lifework of Mr. Flagler, who for the past twenty-three years has been continually developing Florida's east coast. Having transformed the semi-tropical region into a garden city, where thousands of tourists flock in the winter, he has turned his eyes to the sea—that turbulent body of water separating and making islands of the Florida Keys.

Mr. Flagler is carrying out this tremendous undertaking without the aid of a single contractor. He has placed the responsibility of organization and direction on Mr. J. R. Parrott, vice-president and general manager of the Florida East Coast Railway, who has been associated with him for twenty-one years in developing the east coast of Florida. The construction work on the extension was commenced in the summer of 1905. The laborers employed in the beginning were exclusively negroes from Florida, with white foremen. Owing to the great demand of colored labor in the South in the cotton fields, saw-mills, and turpentine farms, it soon became evident that it would be necessary to hire white labor. The proposition was made to that company to bid on the entire convict labor of the State, which they could in all doubt have obtained at the rate of forty cents per day. Mr. Flagler and Mr. Parrott both declined to consider such a proposition. Mr. Parrott said that it was Mr. Flagler's intention that this wonderful improvement that will benefit the whole United States should be completed by free American laborers, who should be paid good wages, and not by convict labor.

Mr. Triay, an employé of the Florida East Coast Railway, was sent to New York City for the purpose of arranging with an employment agency for the employment and forwarding of white laborers. There were no white laborers obtainable in the South. A contract was made with Francesco Sabbia, a duly licensed and reputable employment agency of the State of New York, to furnish white laborers for the extension. This contract was made the latter part of October, 1905. Two employés of the Florida East Coast Railway, named David E. Harley and Frank A. Hough, were assigned to Mr. Triay to go as conductors in taking the white laborers from New York City to Jacksonville. In March, 1907, Edward J. Triay, Francesco Sabbia, David E. Harley, and Frank Hough were indicted by the Federal grand jury of the United States for the southern district of New York, charged with entering into a conspiracy in the employment of these laborers, to entice them to go from the city of New York to Florida, "where they were to be and were held as slaves." How ridiculous this indictment was can readily be seen when it appears that, when the case of Mr. Triay and others was called for trial, the government could not make out a *prima-facie* case, and the court directed the jury to acquit the defendants without having heard any witnesses called by the defense. As a matter of fact,

Messrs. Triay, Sabbia, Harley, and Hough had nothing whatsoever to do with the work in Florida or the laborers; after they arrived in Florida they were under the superintendence of an entirely different set of employés, with whom none of the men indicted in New York had any association whatsoever.

Sensational articles have been published in newspapers of the country, stating that the laborers on the extension were held as slaves, or in the state of peonage, and many articles have appeared, purporting to have been written by laborers employed on the extension, which letters state that the conditions on the Keys were bad, and that men were not allowed to leave when they desired to. The indictment against Triay, Sabbia, Harley, and Hough names six of the people who, it is claimed, were induced to go from New York City to Florida as the result of the conspiracy, where "they were to be and were held as slaves." Four of the six so-called slaves made affidavits, unreservedly denying the charges, and asserting that their treatment was good and that every condition of the contract made with them had been lived up to.

The company has never heard of a single complaint made by any of the laborers that any man was forced against his will to work. From the very start Mr. Parrott inaugurated a system of having agents go from camp to camp, and inspect and report as to the sanitary conditions of the camps and the manner in which the laborers were treated. On one occasion the agent reported that at some of the camps he heard that the foremen carried revolvers on their person. While this has been done in other cities wherever a large number of negroes or laborers have been employed, not only in Florida, but throughout the entire country, and on other lines of railroad construction in the West, Mr. Parrott at once issued an order forbidding any foreman to carry a gun while on the work; and from that time on no reports have ever been received of any foreman carrying a gun of any kind on the work.

As soon as the work began, the company took particular care as to the health, comfort, and well-being of the men. A hospital was erected at Miami on the mainland, at an expense of \$75,000, with a special corps of physicians and surgeons. The company assumed the entire expense of the hospital department. Strict supervision was kept over the sanitary conditions of each camp, so as to prevent, or at least minimize, sickness. The fare given to the men when they decided to board in boarding houses established by the company was better than the average food that these men would eat, and these boarding houses were established by the chief engineer at the demand of laborers who were unwilling to purchase or cook their own food. No liquor was allowed. Where a laborer preferred to do this, he exercised his choice and obtained supplies from the commissary, which was owned by a Miami merchant under contract with the company, in which his prices were limited not to exceed fifteen per cent. profit of the actual cost, the company guarding at the start against any excessive charge to the men; and for the purpose of making this charge reasonable, the company transported, and still transports, all of these commissary supplies to the different camps free of charge to the merchant. The men were paid in cash monthly, and at no time were they ever obliged to take wages in tickets.

When the reports in the newspapers of bad treatment of the laborers began to become serious, Mr. Parrott communicated with Senator Taliaferro, United States Senator from Florida, and requested him to have an official of the Department of Commerce and Labor sent to Florida, at the expense of the company, for the purpose of making an official investigation as to the conditions and the treatment of the laborers. Mr. Walter B. Palmer was sent by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to make such investigation. Mr. Palmer went to the Keys and visited every camp on the line of the extension from Miami to Key West. He made a very thorough investigation; his report as to the conditions comprises some 125 typewritten pages. It must be borne in mind that this investigation was made by the official of the government. It is evident, though it sounds incredible, that the Department of Justice must have been aware of Mr. Palmer's report when they caused the indictments in New York to be made against Messrs. Triay, Sabbia, Harley, and Hough. Mr. Palmer stated in his report as follows:

"For various reasons the men on the work on the extension who were dissatisfied did not hesitate to state their grievances to the representative of the department. No evidence could be found to substantiate the charges that had been published, to the effect that men worked under armed guards and were kept under a condition of slavery. The men interviewed spoke highly of the resident engineer and other officers on the construction camps. None of the foremen were armed, and none of the men interviewed charged that the foremen had at any time carried guns. . . . The construction engineer has issued orders to the resident engineers at the different camps that men must not be kept from leaving the camps, whether they owed the company for transportation or not."

When various articles appeared in the different newspapers, in which statements were made as to the alleged bad treatment of the laborers, it was the policy of the company to go to said newspaper and offer to send a reporter of the newspaper to Florida for the purpose of making an investigation of the conditions, at the expense of the company. In every case the reports of these newspaper men, sent there by the company to make the investigation, showed that the men were well treated and that no slavery or peonage existed.

The indictment against Edward J. Triay, Francesco Sabbia, David E. Harley, and Frank Hough was found under Section 5440 of the United States Revised Statutes, which states that a conspiracy between two or more people to commit a crime against the United States of America shall be punishable. The crime which the indictment states that they had committed was a violation of Section 5525 of the United States Revised Statutes, which section states that no person "shall be sold into slavery or held as a slave." The indictments were found by the grand jury on March 15th, 1907. No steps were taken by the government to bring the case to trial, and the case was not moved for trial until November 10th, 1908.

The trial was conducted on behalf of the government by Assistant United States Attorney-General Charles H. Russell. The United States attorney's office for the southern district of New York apparently did not have anything to do with the actual trial of the case. The government called about forty witnesses, most of whom were brought from Florida at a great expense to the government. At the close of the government's case, the attorneys for the defendants moved that the court direct the jury to find a verdict of "Not guilty," on the ground that the government did not prove by its own evidence that a crime had been committed by the defendants. The court granted this motion, and instructed the jury to find a verdict of "Not guilty." Of the forty witnesses called by the government in the attempt to substantiate its charges, only one was even cross-examined by the attorneys for the defendants. The evidence given by all the witnesses showed that no crime had been committed, so it was not even necessary for the attorneys for the defendants to take up the time of the court by cross-examination. The following extracts from the testimony show in a way what Judge Hough, before whom the case was tried, thought of the proceedings. In the opening of the attorney-general, great emphasis was laid on the point that the laborers who went from New York found mosquitoes and cockroaches at the place of work. In regard to that statement the court said:

I might as well say now as regards Mr. Husted's opening that I do not see that mosquitoes or cockroaches or heat or lack of hospital accommodations are material at all. All these things are uncomfortable and very often painful, but they are not either of the necessary concomitants of slavery nor do they produce it.

Mr. Russell: Would your honor like to hear me on that?

The Court: I would like to hear what you have got to say.

Mr. Russell: Simply this, that these things are circumstances as showing whether or not men would be likely to stay there voluntarily or were held there involuntarily. That is all. Just a circumstance. We are trying to prove slavery.

The Court: It seems to me an immaterial circumstance. Mr. Husted's opening seems to me to rest very largely on the proposition that these keys were such exceedingly uncomfortable places that therefore it ought to be inferred from the discomforts that nobody stayed there voluntarily.

Mr. Russell: Is not that a natural inference that they would want to get away?

The Court: Any man that has ever done a man's work has been in lots of places where he was mighty uncomfortable and wanted to get away the worst for all sorts of reasons, but I don't see how you are going to make slavery out of discomfort.

Later on in the testimony, when a considerable number of witnesses had been heard, none of whom had testified to anything material, the court said, "Now it is a pure waste of the public time to listen to stories of unpleasantness on the Keys of Florida or cruelty, until some knowledge of what amounts to slavery under 5525 is brought home to these defendants as to the date alleged in the indictment. We are standing on that." Later on the court said, "I think it is quite true, Mr. Russell. Permit me to say it seems to be true, because I think the government had come into this case prepared practically to show two things—it looks like it to me—one is that these four defendants employed labor to go to Florida, and the second is that they had an excessively uncomfortable time in Florida; and therefore the logical inference is that a conspiracy had been formed to make them undergo the unpleasant things. When I think that is the law, I will let cases be tried in that way; but I don't think it is the law, and it isn't common sense, either."

If the court had not directed a verdict in favor of the defendants at the close of the government's case, it was the intention of the defendants to call many disinterested witnesses—people of high standing who had inspected the conditions of the Keys during the time it is alleged that slavery existed, and who could testify the conditions were good and that workmen were well satisfied and contented. The following are among many who would have been called: United

(Continued on page 638)

Photos That Disprove a Lurid Tale of White Slavery in Florida

CONTENTED EMPLOYEES OF THE FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY AND THE AMPLE PROVISION MADE FOR THEIR COMFORT



MR. H. M. FLAGLER AND PARTY INSPECTING THE CONSTRUCTION WORK OF THE FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY.



THE BARBER-SHOP WHERE THE ALLEGED SLAVES ENJOY THE LUXURY OF A SHAVE OR A HAIR-CUT.

Left to right—J. R. Parrott, vice-president and general manager of the railway; J. C. Meredith, construction engineer; C. D. Vanaman, master mechanic; Captain Marcotte, Senator J. P. Taliaferro, T. V. Porter, Mr. Flagler, Major-General J. R. Brooke, U. S. A.; R. T. Goff, general superintendent; W. R. Kenan, Jr.



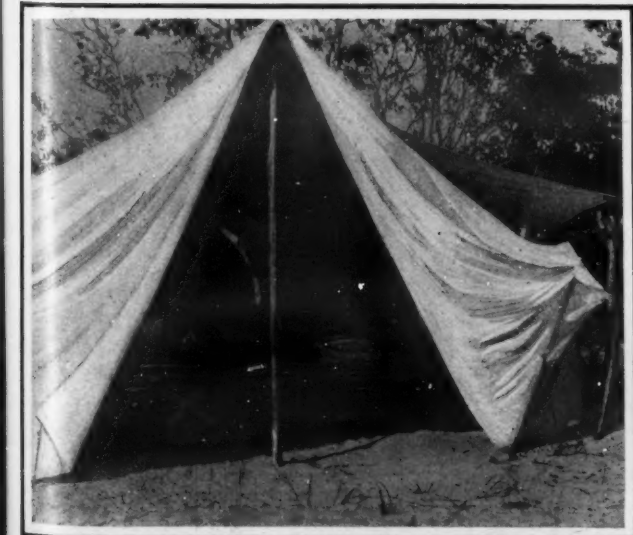
A GROUP OF HAPPY AND HEALTHY WORKMEN ON THE EAST COAST RAILWAY, AT LOWER MATTECUMBE, FLORIDA, WHO ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN HELD IN SLAVERY.



SAND-HILL AT UPPER MATTECUMBE CAMP, SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE COMMON LABORERS OR ALLEGED "SLAVES."



PAY-DAY AT PLANTATION KEY FOR THE SO-CALLED "SLAVES."



HOSPITAL TENT AT CAMP 4 SHOWING THE EMERGENCY PROVISION MADE FOR SICK LABORERS ON THE RAILROAD, IN ADDITION TO THE WELL-APPOINTED HOSPITAL AT MIAMI.



LABORERS' MESS TENT, WITH COOKING QUARTERS, ETC., IN THE FOREGROUND AND LIVING TENTS OF WORKMEN IN REAR AT THE CAMP ON WINDLEY'S ISLAND.

(See article on opposite page.)

Matters of Interest in the World of Sport



ROGER BRESNAHAN, THE GREATEST LIVING CATCHER, WHO HAS BEEN TRADED BY THE GIANTS TO THE ST. LOUIS NATIONALS TO MANAGE THE LATTER.—Blauvelt.



SECOND HALF OF THE 1908 BOWL FIGHT BETWEEN THE SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
P-J. Press Bureau.



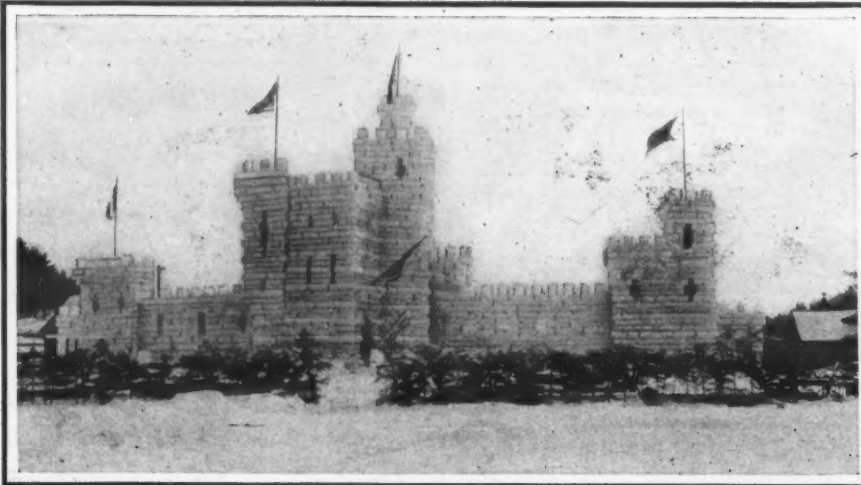
FRANK BOWERMAN, THE FAMOUS CATCHER, WHO WILL PROBABLY MANAGE THE BOSTON NATIONALS NEXT SEASON.
Blauvelt.

THE MOST important "deal" that has been put through in the National League since the close of the season was the series of trades by which Roger Bresnahan, one of the most popular catchers that ever wore a glove, and probably the greatest player behind the bat in the game to-day, goes from the New York Giants to the St. Louis club to become the manager of the latter.

To bring this about it was necessary for Clarke Griffith, formerly the manager of the American League Yankees, to sign a contract to manage the Cincinnati club of the National League. He immediately traded Catcher Charlie Schlei to the St. Louis Nationals and in return will receive two good pitchers. The St. Louis Club then traded Schlei, their crack pitcher, Arthur Raymond, and Outfielder Jack Murray, one of the hardest-hitting youngsters in the National League, to the Giants for Bresnahan.



CATCHER SCHLEI, WHO HAS BEEN SECURED BY THE NEW YORK NATIONALS THROUGH THE "BRESNAHAN TRADE."



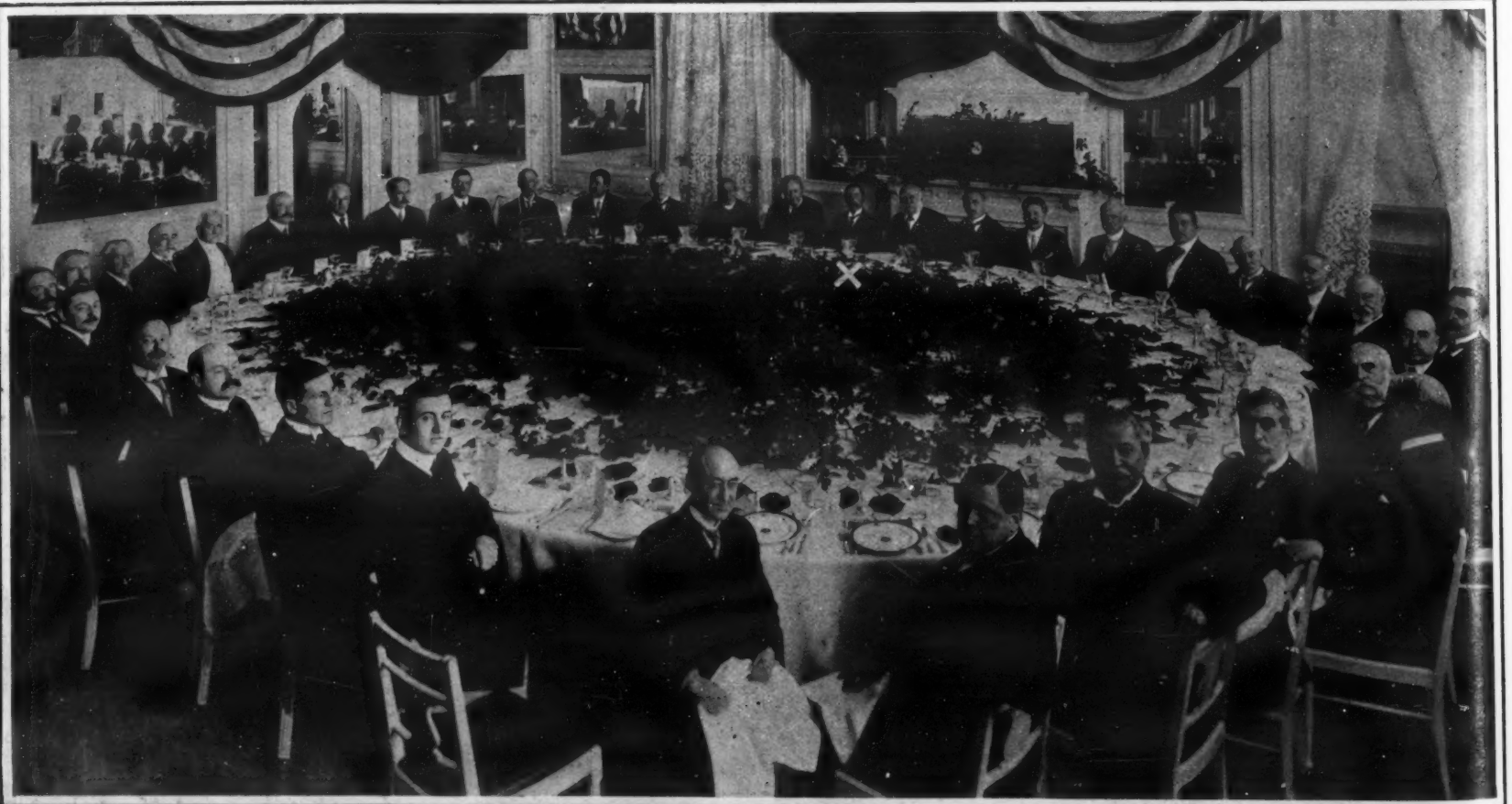
THE BEAUTIFUL ICE PALACE ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE, WHERE THE WINTER SPORT CARNIVAL IS TO BE HELD.
H. E. Denegan.

Roger has been one of the mainstays of the Giants for years, but Manager McGraw promised that if a chance came for him to manage a club, he would exchange him. Every lover of baseball believes that Bresnahan will pull the St. Louis club out of its usual position at the tail end of the League.

will take charge of Brooklyn.

Manager McGraw, of the Giants, has closed a contract with Wilbert Robinson, the famous Baltimore catcher, to coach the young pitchers of the Giants during the coming spring practice.

Frank Bowerman, for years the side partner of Bresnahan on the catching staff of the Giants, will probably manage the Boston team of the National League during the coming season. He has been requested to sell "Bad Bill" Dahlen to Brooklyn to manage the latter club, but he does not want to let his clever shortstop go unless an equally good man can be secured for the position. A proposition has been made to the New York club to make a trade for Herzog, the clever infielder, who made such a sensation in the National League last year. If this trade is brought about, Dahlen



A BRITISH STATESMAN ENTERTAINED BY PROMINENT AMERICANS.

LORD NORTHCOTE (x), GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA, WHO RECENTLY WELCOMED THE AMERICAN FLEET, THE GUEST OF HONOR AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN AT THE LAWYERS CLUB, NEW YORK, BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PILGRIMS OF AMERICA.—Copyright, 1908, by Drucker & Co.

At Lord Northcote's right: Joseph H. Choate, ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, John S. Kennedy, General Horace Porter, Frank A. Munsey. At Lord Northcote's left: W. Butler Duncan, president of the Pilgrims; Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; George T. Wilson, Colonel R. M. Thompson, R. A. C. Smith.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

LONG ISLAND WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW JERSEY THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD



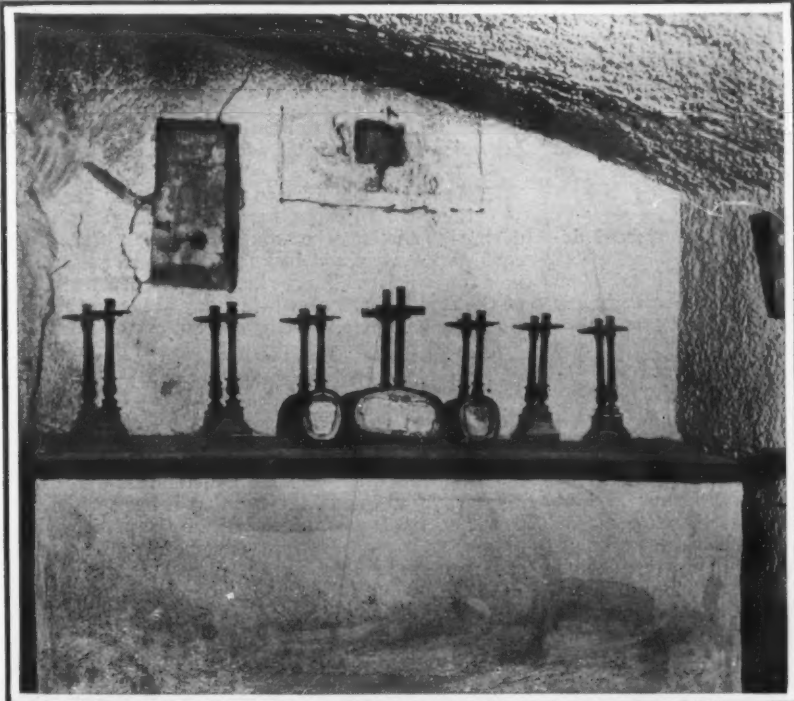
(PRIZE WINNER, \$5.) WATCHING FOR SANTA CLAUS ON THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.—W. H. Zerber, Long Island.



A JOYOUS SIGHT ON CHRISTMAS MORN.
Nellie Coutant, Indiana.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) LITTLE TOTS WAYLAYING SANTA CLAUS AND ASKING A FAVOR.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



THE FAMOUS GROTTTO OF BETHLEHEM, PALESTINE—THE PLACE WHERE IT IS CLAIMED JOSEPH LIVED AT THE TIME OF THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.—Paul Thompson, New York.



A NEVER-ENDING CROWD INSPECTING THE HOLIDAY DISPLAYS IN THE STORE WINDOWS AT NEW YORK.—A. Harper, Connecticut.



AN ICEMAN'S GREAT HOLIDAY FEAT—CHARLES J. CHAVANKA, OF CLEVELAND, O., WEIGHT 160 POUNDS, CARRYING A 400-POUND PIECE OF ICE.—W. Frank McClure, Ohio.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—A CITY LASS FINDS A PET AT A HOLIDAY STOCK SHOW.
A. P. Riser, Illinois.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A SALVATION ARMY LASS COLLECTING MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE POOR.
S. Paul, New Jersey.

Andy Orth's Religion

By J. L. Harbour



ANDY ORTH went lazily up and over Hebron Hill, with a crooked fishing-rod over his shoulder and two or three small horned pout dangling from a willow withe in his hand. The fish represented the result of an entire day of fishing, or supposed fishing, for Andy had yielded to the drowsy influence of the day and had slept much of the time, his long, loose-jointed, and lank body stretched out on the grass, and his ragged old straw hat over his face. He was coatless and a single suspender upheld his faded blue denim overalls. The overalls were so short that they revealed his stockingless ankles thrust into a pair of old shoes Andy had purchased of a wandering junk dealer for fifteen cents. Most of Andy's clothing came to him in some vicarious way, and it was not often that the garments he wore were

his own first possession. Andy's long, sallow face took on a slightly anxious look as he went down the hill, near the foot of which was the shabby old house of three rooms and a "lean-to" that gave poor shelter to his wife and five children. Andy had, at seven o'clock that morning, taken a tin waterpail at his wife's behest and had hied him away to the spring to get her a pail of water. At the spring the sight of his fishing-rod and line leaning against a tree, and a tin can that could be quickly filled with worms for bait, had proved so alluring that Andy had left the unfilled pail at the spring and had gone on a fishing expedition, leaving his wife to come and fill the pail at her leisure. He knew the temper of Jane Orth well enough to feel sure that a string of a dozen or more of the finest fish in Hebron Pond would hardly have condoned his offense. Jane spent her days at the washtub and ironing-board, working for the summer boarders in the neighborhood, while the shiftless and spiritless Andy rarely earned a dollar, seeking to excuse his idleness on the plea of a constant "crick" in his back, a "sort of a goneness in his stummick," or a disabling disorder in some other part of his attenuated anatomy. He clung tenaciously to the illusion that he "wa'n't able" to work, and when his weary wife reminded him of the fact that the physical energy required for an all-day fishing trip was quite equal to that required for the earning of a dollar or two on the farms of some of the neighbors eager to hire help, Andy would laugh his foolish, childish laugh, and say,

"Sho, now, Jinny, you know well as I do that fishin' ain't real work. It's play work; an' ain't a nice mess o' fish wuth somethin'?"

He did not have a "nice mess o' fish" with which to propitiate the wrath of his spouse this evening, and he knew that the unusual heat of the day must have had the effect of warming his wife's temper up to a very high "jawing" degree.

"But," he said hopefully to himself, "after supper I'll fetch in her big washin' from the line an' help her sprinkle it down, an' then I'll git out my accordion an' jerk out some music that'll fetch her round all right. It's lucky for me I got a wife that likes music the way Jinny does. Sometimes I can play an' sing the mad out of her when it wouldn't be no earthly use to argify with her. But I reckon it'll take something mighty soothin' in the way o' music to shet off her jaw this evening, when I ain't got but three fish, an' them so little account. I feel in my bones that Jinny will have it in for me purty ha'sh this time."

He was not mistaken in this gloomy expectation. Jinny's just indignation had been running high all day, and it reached its climax when Andy appeared. A great washing—for which she had been com-

pelled to "tote" all the water from the distant spring herself—was on the line, and for the last four hours Jinny had stood at the ironing-board, leaving it only to respond to the wails of a sick and fretful baby. Andy had not left her enough wood for the day, and she had been compelled to wield the axe herself several times during the day. She stood in the kitchen door, lowering darkly as Andy drew near. She halted him with one uplifted hand when he was within ten feet of the door. Then she pointed toward a limp old carpet-bag, with an ancient accordion lying on it, on a bench by the doorstep.

HER voice had a new and strong note of fixed determination in it as she said,

"There's your things, Andy Orth! You take 'em an' git right out o' here! I'm done slavin' for you! I've done it too long already! I'm the laughin'-stock of the hull neighborhood, workin' like a dog almost day an' night to support a lazy, wuthless man, who ain't pride enough to be ashamed to have his wife support him an' his children! But I'm done with it an' with you until you turn over a new leaf. All the duds you've got are in that bag, an' there's your old 'cordion! You take 'em an' clear right out o' here! Don't you stand there smilin' so fool like an' thinkin' that I don't mean it! I do mean it! Don't you dast to try to come into this house, sir! You go; an' mind what I say, you don't come back here until you come prepared to be a man, an' not a poor, pulin' excuse for one that your wife has to support! Off with you!"

Andy looked at her irresolutely, and the foolish smile gradually left his weak face. It was suddenly

borne in upon him that his wife was in deadly earnest and that argument would be futile. There was a look in Jinny's eyes he had never before seen there, and an unwonted sense of his own unworthiness and of the justice of the treatment he was receiving took possession of him. He tried to speak, but no words came from his parted lips. Then he stepped forward, picked up his "duds" and the accordion, and turned his back on his wife. Reaching the gate that was hanging on a single hinge, he turned and said meekly, "Good-by, Jinny. Say good-by to the young uns for me, speshly to little Andy. Good-by."

"Good-by—an' good riddance," she retorted coldly. She stood in the doorway and watched him walk away in the gathering twilight. Presently he turned into a path that led into the woods at the foot of the hill, and was at once lost to view. Jinny went back in silence to her ironing-board, and the teardrops fell on the snowy whiteness of the garment stretched out on the ironing-board as she bent over it. The sick baby in an adjoining room set up a feeble wail. He could speak but a single word, and now he said it with a wail of appeal—

"Daddy!"

His mother went to him, and there was a tremor in her voice as she said, "Daddy's gone, Andy, honey!"

THE revival meetings in the little town far out on the Western plains were at their height. A wandering evangelist, who was truly a man of God, had come to the town and had found it to be as fertile a field for religious effort as he would have found in some of the foreign lands to which many of his brother missionaries had gone. There was but one church in the town, and the pastor had gladly opened it for his fellow-worker in a holy cause. When planning for the meetings the evangelist had said,

"What shall we do about music? We cannot hope to carry forward our meetings successfully without it. I believe that many a sinner has been sung into the kingdom. Some one has called music the 'sacred tongue of God,' and I believe that it has spoken with power at times when the words of the preacher have been of no avail. Is there any one in the town who can sing a gospel solo with real sincerity and feeling?"

The Rev. Daniel Wharton reflected for a moment. Then he said,

"There is a man here in town who sings with wonderful sweetness. I don't know when I have heard a man sing a simple song in a sweeter or simpler way than he sings a song of that kind. He works on the railroad and has a room in that house across the street. They say he gets his own meals and never spends a cent that he can keep from spending. He has an accordion, and he can get better music out of it than I ever heard any one get out of an instrument of that kind. We had him over here the other night, playing and singing for us when we had a little party. I believe that he could sing a simple gospel hymn in a beautiful way."

That night Andy Orth sat on the platform in the little white church, and sang "The Ninety-and-Nine" and "Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross," in a way that was not without effect on the somewhat emotional congregation that filled the church to overflowing. The meeting had been well advertised, and the word had gone forth that "Singing Andy," as he had been nicknamed, would be present to sing gospel solos.

David March, the evangelist, was a man of the utmost sincerity of purpose, whose words of appeal came in a simple and direct way from a true heart. No man was better suited to speak to the class of men and women before him, and there were many responses to his appeals to those who wanted to lead better lives to stand at the close of the meeting. Andy Orth kept his seat throughout all of these appeals until the fifth night. He had just sung "The Ninety-and-Nine" in the most appealing way. At the end of the song he jumped to his feet and stood before all the people, crying out,



"HE SAT WITH HIS ARM AROUND HER BEFORE THE FIRE."—Drawn by Arthur Lewis.

"I'm a lost sheep myself, brothers and sisters—a poor, lost sheep that needs to get into the fold as much as any one in this room! I need the saving grace as much as any one in this room! I need the religion that makes a man out of a feller, an' I believe that is the kind of a religion we have had offered to us to night!"

In a moment he was down on his knees before the "mourners' bench," and his old accordion was on the chair he had vacated. That night, when all of the others were gone, he told his story to David March, who said,

"If you have the true religion of Jesus Christ in your heart, my friend, you will go right back to your wife and children, and be the husband and father you should be to them. I don't know of any better way for you to prove the genuineness of your religion than by becoming an industrious man, a good father, and a good husband. That kind of religion is sure to be acceptable to your Father in heaven."

"It's the kind I think I've got," said Andy, "an' it's the kind I want to hang on to. I been meanin' to go back for some time, but I been waitin' to go back with considerable money in my pocket. But I reckon it will be a sight better if I go back with the savin' grace o' God in my heart as well as with money in my pocket. I want to tell you that somehow or other I ain't for a day since I left home ever got away from the idee that Jinny was servin' me right when she lit into me an' drove me off the way she did. It would of been better for her if she'd done it long ago. But I ain't a doubt but that she'll welcome me back if I go to her as a man should, an' tell her I mean to take keer o' my fam'ly myself after this. I've worked like a slave ever since I left home, an' I've saved all I could, an' I can git home with a good two hundred dollars in my pocket; an' I've taken up a quarter section o' land out here that I mean to move on to, an' it'll be wuth a lot o' money one o' these days, the way this part o' the country is goin' forward. I'll help you through your meetin's, an' then I'll light out fer Jinny an' the babies, an' I'll git there just about Christmas time, an' give 'em the s'prise o' their lives. A husband with two hundred dollars in his pocket an' a man's religion in his heart will be the biggest Christmas gift Jinny ever has had."

Jinny was sitting alone before the red-hot stove in her home on Christmas Eve. It was a wild night, and sleet and snow were dashing against the windows. The children were in their beds, and Jinny was sewing on some rag dolls to put into some of the shabby little stockings dangling from the mantel back of the stove. She had been ill a good many days, and there

was not much work to be had in the winter time. All that she had to put into the five little stockings had cost but twenty-five cents, and she had walked two miles in the storm of that bitter day to purchase the candy and the animal crackers she had dropped into the stockings. Her thoughts were far afield as she sat close to the stove, sewing and listening to the wail of the keen-edged wind.

"I wonder where Andy is to-night," she said to herself, with the tears in her eyes. "I hope to the land he ain't out anywhere in a storm like this, or it will bring on that cough he has in the winter time. I—I—Lord help me! wuthless as he was, I wish he was here to-night, settin' there on the other side o' the stove with his 'cordion, an' a-singin' 'Way Down the Swanee River' an' 'Home, Sweet Home,' like he used to sing 'em. I will say for Andy that he was never ugly to me or the children in all his life, an' I

dunno but that was better than bein' a hustler of a worker like Jim Craven, an' never speakin' a decent word to your wife an' children, an' keepin' 'em in torment all the time. Poor Andy! I never 'preciated his good p'int as I have since I drove him away from his own home an' heard his own children tellin' how they miss daddy, an' sayin' they wish he would come home to sing to 'em an' tell 'em stories."

She went to a closet in a corner of the room, and took from it a cheap little tintype of Andy with his accordion in his hand. She sat down before the stove with the cheap little picture in her hand.

"It's a speakin' likeness of him," she said, as she looked at the picture through her tears. "How many times have I seen him settin' just like that, an' him—who's there?"

The question was asked because of a loud rap on the door.

"Come an' see, Jinny," a voice replied.

She jumped up so quickly that her chair fell over backward and her work fell to the floor. With a bound she was at the door and was pushing back the bolt.

"Andy!" she cried. "The Lord be praised! You've come home again, Andy—home to me an' the children, where you belong! Oh, Andy, Andy!"

"Now, Jinny, Jinny, my gal, don't you take on so jest because I've fetched you a little Christmas gift of myself an' a few other triffin' things," he said, with her head on his shoulder.

A little later he was sitting by her side before the fire, with his arm around her waist. A roll of bills was lying in her lap, and the open satchel he carried was running over full of Christmas toys and candy and oranges and raisins for the children.

"Yes, Jinny," Andy was saying. "I got the best thing I ever got in all my born days while I was away, an' that is the religion that makes a man want to be a man an' not a poor excuse for one. You've done out the last wash you'll ever do for others while I've got the stren'th to work for you an' the children. I got a man's spirit along with my religion, as you'll see. Now I'll take the lantern an' axe an' go out an' cut a little Christmas tree, an' we'll rig it up for the children. I reckon the blessed little honeys will open their eyes wide, don't you?"

"Yes, they will, Andy; but they'll open 'em widest an' be the happiest because old Santy Claus has brought them back their daddy. They will, for sure, if they feel as their mammy does."

"Sho, now, Jinny, you don't want to spile me, makin' me big feelin' soon as I've got home. You light the lantern for me, while I git the axe out o' the shed—the axe I'm goin' to swing hereafter 'stid o' you!"

The Ever-lucky Boy.

The Chris'mas tree all summer long
Is growin' in the wood;
But only, so my teacher says,
For children that are good.

Our groc'ryman he brings it 'round
An' leaves it at the door;
My father carries it inside
An' plants it in the floor.

An' I can help, if I don't tease,
At stringin' it with stuff—
But I can't eat the pop-corn much,
Or there won't be enough.

Ner bite the candles, yellor, red,
Or white or green or blue.
(The wax all colored up that way
Makes dandy gum to chew!)

An' when there ain't no trimmin's left
They wait until I'm gone.
An' safe in bed, an' then they start
An' tie the presents on.

Aw, what the teacher tells I know
She only says to scare—
That trees are meant for goody kids
Is mostly old hot air.

For you can bet that ev'ry time
There's lots of things for me,
No matter tho' I've often been
As bad as I can be!

EDWIN L. SABIN.



THE MISSING CHICKEN TRAILED—AN INTERRUPTED CHRISTMAS DINNER.

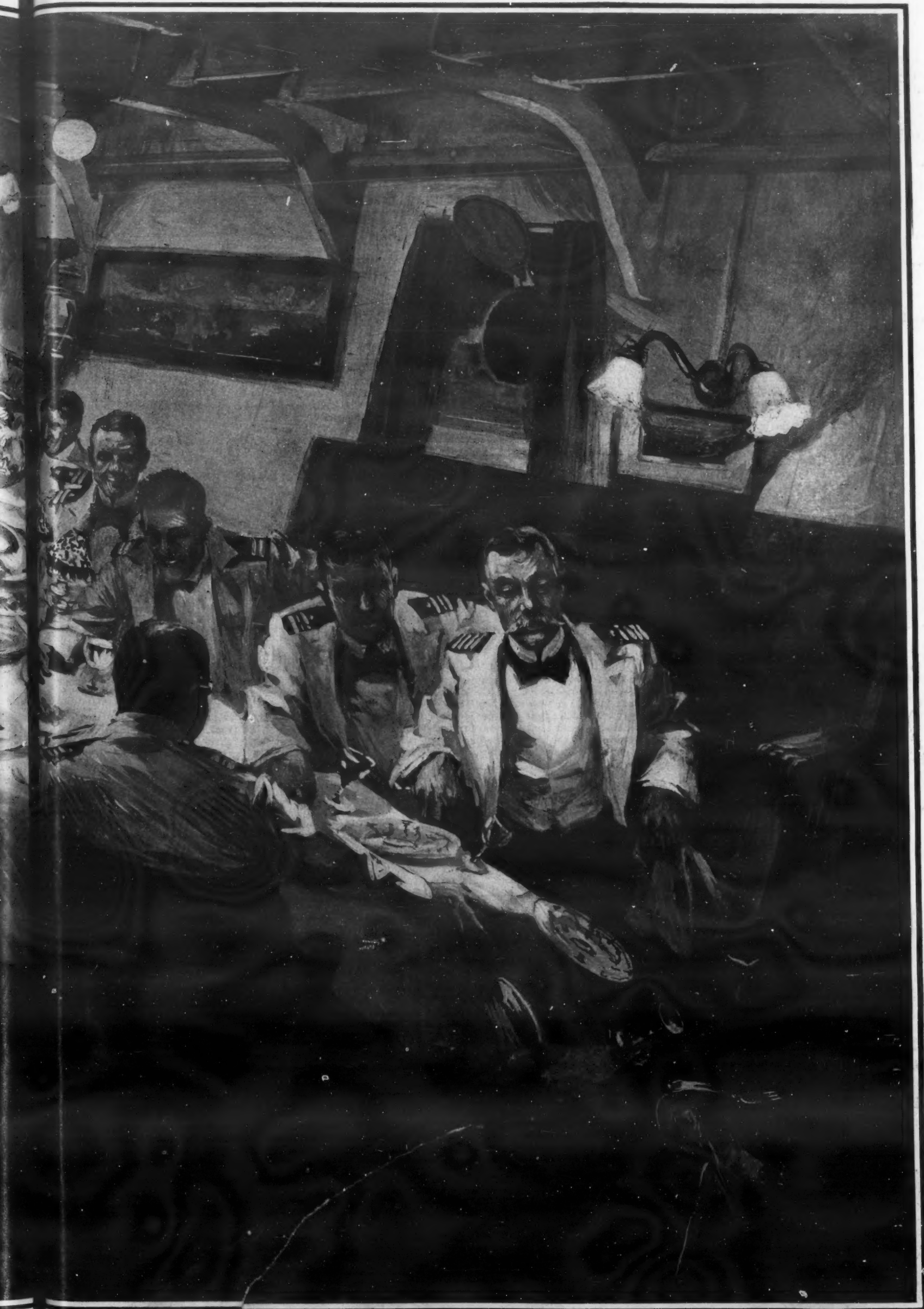
Drawn by Peter Newell.



Holiday Dinner of al V

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP "KANSAS" DINING UN WHILE

At right, from front to rear, and around the table:—Captain Vreeland, Lieutenart-Commander W. C. Cole, Paymaster J. H. C. Mus-
Ensign C. R. P. Rogers, Ensign R. Wilson, Ensign W. F. Halsey, Jr., Lieutenant J. S. Arwic-eman, Pas-
Surgeon T. W. Richards, Lieutenant-Commander P. Andrews.—D Weekly b



...al Vessel at Sea.

WHILE THE SHIP WAS TOSSED BY A GALE IN THE ORIENT.

H. C. Mustin, Lieutenant Kalbfus, T. D. Walker, representative of LESLIE'S WEEKLY; Lieutenant J. M. Enochs, Passed Assistant Surgeon F. A. Asserson, Captain A. E. Harding, U. S. M. C.; Weekly by our special artist with the fleet, T. Dart Walker.

The Millions of Christmas Trees and Our Forests

By Beverley Buchanan, of the United States Forest Service

CHRISTMAS is pre-eminently the children's day, and no home where the merry laughter of the children is heard on that day is without some sort of Christmas tree. Whether it be the plain, thin tree of the poor or the great, laden tree of the rich, it brings the same delight, for the Christmas tree is a great leveler. As Christmas draws near, however, thoughtful persons are asking the question, What effect has this wholesale cutting of Christmas trees on the nation's forests? When the millions of trees are destroyed, what will become of the forests of the future? Letters from people all over the country come to Gifford Pinchot, United States forester, asking him what he thinks about the cutting of Christmas trees. This man, who has been fighting the battle of the forests for the past ten years, surprises many with his answer. While conservation of the natural resources is one of the most-discussed questions of our time, Gifford Pinchot thinks that the damage done the forest is insignificant when compared with the joy brought to the children of the country, the most useful of all its resources.

Speaking of Christmas trees, Mr. Pinchot said, "I have thought a good deal about this Christmas-tree matter, and have reached the conclusion that all trees are for use. There is no use to which these could be put which would contribute so much to the happiness and good of mankind as their use for the children and the family on Christmas Day. So far as endangering the future life of our forests is concerned, the effect is utterly insignificant when compared with the destruction caused by the forest fires and wasteful lumbering. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 Christmas trees are used in this country each year, one in every fourth family. If planted four feet apart, they could be grown on less than 1,400 acres, a good-sized farm. You see, the amount is infinitesimal when compared with the other great drains on the forest. Trees suitable for Christmas trees do not grow in the old forests, where reproduction is important, but in the open. But if serious denudation were threatened, the proper remedy would be not to stop using the trees, but to adopt wiser methods of cutting. There is no more reason for an outcry against using land to grow Christmas trees than to grow flowers."

While the forester upholds the custom, he recognizes the fact that indiscriminate cropping of evergreens for Christmas trees in many sections produces a bad effect upon the timber supply of a number of merchantable species. The Americans are the most wasteful nation in the world in the use of their natural resources, and in the cutting of the Christmas trees they have been as much so as in their search for other forest products. Harm may always be expected when the woodlands are not under proper forest management. In Germany, where more Christmas trees are seen every year in proportion to the population than anywhere else, the cutting of small trees is not considered a menace to the forest, but, on the contrary, a means of improving it. There is scarcely a hut in Germany that has not its Christmas tree. Wherever Germans have gone, there the Christmas tree can be found.

While nearly all kinds of evergreens can be used for Christmas trees in this country, the most popular ones are the firs, spruces, pines, and cedars. Firs and spruces make the best, but when these are too hard to get, the pines are in great demand. Throughout Maryland and Virginia and in the city of Washington, the Virginia pine and, to a lesser extent, the cedar furnish the Christmas trees. In Colorado the fir is abundant, but it grows high up and in inaccessible places, so that the Douglas spruce and lodgepole pine are more commonly used. The lodgepole pine is also popular in Wyoming and the other Rocky Mountain States. In California it is not uncommon to find the incense cedar and the young coast redwoods used as Christmas trees.

Spruce is the best and most widely used wood that is made into pulp for white paper. For this reason the wholesale use of the spruce for Christmas trees in some sections is unfortunate. The heavy inroads on our spruce forests is of vital interest to the publishers of the country, and in order to conserve the valuable resources of these forests, President Roosevelt recommends taking off the tariff on wood pulp coming into the United States, provided Canada agrees not to put an export duty on pulp wood. Farmers and other land-owners can do much to preserve the remaining stands of spruce for better use if they will use the

less valuable kinds of trees at this season, leaving the spruce to grow into trees large enough to be cut for pulp making. Foresters consider it most fortunate that fir is more popular than spruce for Christmas trees, because the wood of the fir is not so valuable.

The large cities of the East are the centres of the Christmas-tree industry. New York City and the New England States handle 1,500,000 trees, or nearly one-half of the entire output. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and the Adirondacks and the Catskills in New York are the sources of supply for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and even for Baltimore and Washington. In Vermont the cultivation of Christmas trees has become a State-regulated industry. The trees are protected by law, and a permit must be secured from a State commissioner before they can be cut. Each tree when cut is wrapped and bound into the smallest possible compass. Individual trees are then grouped in dozens and again bound. Thus it is possible to pack about 1,500 trees of varying sizes in a single railroad car. The Vermont stock is spruce, and grows in the otherwise barren mountain pastures. Each tree has plenty of room among the rocks and crags to form a graceful, symmetrical shape. The stump of the felled tree is left by the Vermont farmer, and a new sapling quickly springs up from the root. Thus the crop in the barren mountain pasture is a never-dying one.

The swamps of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota furnish the markets of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Detroit. It is expected that the supply of Christmas trees from this section will be very scarce this year. The forest fires, which swept over the regions of second-growth pine, mean that the carloads of evergreen trees must come from somewhere else, or some substitute be found for them. Throughout the States of Illinois and Ohio nurserymen supply the local demand with nursery-grown Norway spruce.

The favorite size for Christmas trees is from seven to ten feet, but trees all the way from five to thirty feet in height are sold. Prices also vary from twenty-five cents for the smallest sizes in a dull market to thirty-five dollars for the largest and most shapely trees in New York City. For those who furnish the material there is little profit. In fact, the worst side of the Christmas-tree business is that the farmers get so little for their product, and that nearly all the profit is reaped by the retailers and middlemen. Few owners of woodland in this country have learned to apply forestry in the management of their forest holdings. As a consequence, Christmas trees are often cut in such a way as to damage or destroy young growth which ought to grow into big timber. That is where there is most room for improvement. The wasting of the forest can be stopped without ever denying to the children the happiness symbolized in the Christmas tree.

The Christmas-tree custom is one which will live as long as there is a child to enjoy it. It was used as far back as 1604 in Strasburg, but at that time it was not trimmed. Many legends exist as to the origin of the Christmas tree. Some think that it is a remnant of tree worship, but this is discredited because people feel that it is of Christian origin. One favorite legend of the Germans is that the trimmed tree was first used by Luther. One night he was on his way home, when he was impressed with the great beauty of the heavens, the clearness of the night, and myriads of stars overhead. As soon as he got home he went out and cut a fir tree and decorated it with candles, to give the children an idea of the heavens from which Jesus descended to earth. It was first brought into England in 1840. Now it is as necessary to an Eng-

lish Christmas as it is to the German. One dealer in London alone supplies 30,000 trees. Paris received the tree as part of its celebration in 1830, and since that time the trade has grown to enormous proportions, at least 50,000 trees being used each year. In France, however, the tree is dug up by the roots and replanted after its use for the holidays. The Netherlands, Italy, and Russia all use the Christmas tree. In the latter country it is used only by the upper classes. The Scandinavians have used it for generations. In America the use of a tree is almost as general as it is in Europe. On account of the mingling of people of every nationality, America has acquired a form of celebration differing from the Europeans in many respects, but resembling it in general form.

(See illustrations on opposite page.)

White Slavery in Florida.

(Continued from page 680.)

States Senator James P. Taliaferro, of Florida; Colonel Hester, owner of Brooklyn *Eagle*; A. J. St. Clair, vice-president Bowery Savings Bank, New York City; T. V. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.; George W. Allan, United States customs inspector, Key West, Fla.; General Shattuc, United States army; General Brooke, United States army; T. S. Russell, secretary of the Federation of Labor, Key West, Fla.; Rev. P. J. Kennedy, of Miami, who visited the Keys continually from the time the camps were opened until they were closed. Father Kennedy held services at the different camps and was continually visiting the men and looking out for their welfare.

Every sensible man must know that Mr. Flagler could not have taken any personal part in the employing and directing of the men working on his railroad; yet the muck-rakers have made him the target of their foulest abuse. In linking the mainland of Florida with Key West, he is at his own expense attempting an unselfish and patriotic public work. When completed, its benefit to the United States and to our government will become more and more appreciated every year. Few realize what Mr. Flagler's enterprise in all its magnitude really means to the commerce of Cuba and the United States. Within a year the Florida East Coast Railway will be completed to Key West, and passengers in Pullmans can go from New York to Key West, there be loaded on the huge car floats of Mr. Flagler's railroad, and in a few hours find themselves in Havana, ninety miles distant. Vice-President T. R. Parrott, who is in personal charge of the completion of the work, has just announced that trains are now running eighty-four miles southward from Miami, that a total of one hundred and twenty-four miles of the extension has been completed, leaving only thirty-two miles more of road to bring the line into Key West, and make connection with the ferry to Havana.

Within a year, with the completion of this great enterprise, the Cuban sugar planter will be able to load his product on a freight car at his plantation, have the car hauled by rail to Havana, floated to Key West, and then rail-hauled to New York or any other point, without the expense or trouble of a second handling. Already Mr. Flagler has expended \$15,000,000 on the work, and it will cost \$30,000,000 before it can be completed. Two thousand workmen are now busy at Knight's Key and vicinity, and others are being sent daily to the field of operation, and all at Mr. Flagler's personal expense. It is safe to say that no other enterprise of its character, except the Panama Canal, compares in its importance to our commercial interests with Mr. Flagler's plan to link the markets of Cuba with those of the United States. It would seem as if the efforts of the government should be directed toward the encouragement of such a patriotic enterprise rather than to its discouragement by wholly unnecessary and unjust litigation, involving an expense on the part of the railroad of from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Sayings of a Philosopher.

(From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.)

IT IS the homely woman who saves the reputation of her sex for being modest, and the unattractive insures the average of her sex for virtue.

Try to bear in mind to use the same exertion with which you would pursue a proper person, when you should run away from a common companion.



BRITISH INVASION OF JAPAN FIFTY YEARS AGO.

LORD ELGIN, THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARY, ENTERING JEDDO, THE CAPITAL, IN 1858, TO FORCE A TREATY FAVORABLE TO HIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS FROM THE THEN EXCLUSIVE JAPANESE.—Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, December 25th, 1853, and copyrighted.

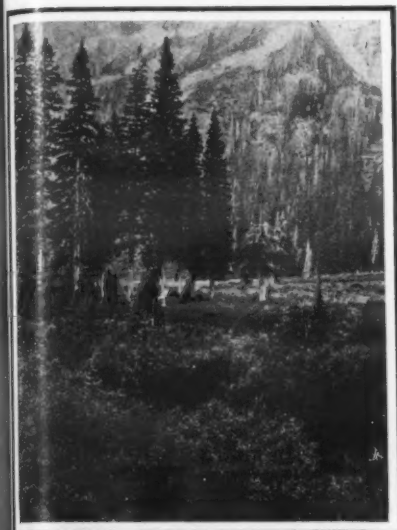
Forests That Furnish Millions of Christmas Trees



JACK PINE SEEDLINGS IN A MINNESOTA FOREST—THOUSANDS OF THESE ARE CUT TO SUPPLY THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.



WHITE RIVER PLATEAU, COLORADO—THE MARMIE MOUNTAINS, WHICH PROVIDE MANY CHRISTMAS TREES.



FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA, WHERE THE CHRISTMASTREE TRADE SECURES MUCH WHITE FIR.



WHITE PINE FOR CHRISTMAS TREES GROWN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE ON THE CLOSELY-GRAZED PASTURES.



RED SPRUCE FOREST IN THE ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK, WHERE LARGE NUMBERS OF CHRISTMAS TREES ARE CUT.



MILL-DAM IN SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE, A FAVORITE SPOT FOR CHRISTMAS-TREE CUTTING.



SILVER FIR IN THE CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON, EXTENSIVELY USED AT CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.



STURDY BULL PINE IN LARAMIE COUNTY, COLORADO, A SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR MANY HOLIDAY FESTIVALS.



THE CHRISTMAS-TREE MARKET IN NEW YORK—GREAT HEAPS OF YOUNG EVERGREENS FROM THE NORTHERN FORESTS PILED IN A DOWN-TOWN SQUARE OF THE METROPOLIS.

(See article on page 638.)

What Notable Men Are Talking About

RAILROADS' PROFITS ONLY MODERATE.

By President Harriman, of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE OPINION that those who invest their means in a railroad should not be permitted to earn more than a "fair rate of interest" upon the cash value of its property, and that four per cent. is a "fair rate of interest," and hence the maximum permissible interest on such investments, is inconsistent with the higher rates of interest from other kinds of investments. In 1900 the farmers of this



E. H. HARRIMAN,
President of the great
Union Pacific Rail-
road System.

country received the return of nine per cent. on the values of their farms in that year; the manufacturers enjoyed in the same year a net return of nineteen and four-tenths per cent., while the average net return upon the railroad investments was scarcely four per cent. As a single additional basis of comparison, I may add that during the last forty years the dividends of national banks in the United States have averaged eight and three-fourths per cent. In no year has this average gone below six per cent. During the last few years these national-bank dividends have averaged ten per cent. Let us not forget that we are just beginning to realize the possibilities in this country's growth, and the transportation facilities should be such as to aid rather than retard this development.

CALL THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

By President Butler, of Columbia University.

WE CANNOT afford to lose sight of conditions precedent to and supplementary to the purely physical. In a democracy like ours there can be no lasting prosperity based upon injustice that it is in the power of a community to remove. We must meet the demands for justice in political and economical conditions with an open mind and an ever-increasing abhorrence of that special privilege that to-day stands most in the way of the prosperity of this nation. This privilege to-day has a hold on our government, Federal, State, and local. We are not going to build up prosperity, no matter how vast our resources, so long as a sense of injustice rankles in the minds of any considerable number of intelligent American citizens. We owe it to ourselves to establish our prosperity on immutable justice, so that men will feel that they receive the just reward for their work and will be protected in its enjoyment so long as they do not intrench upon the rights of others. We may shut our eyes to the suffering and misery about us, but, if we do, I beg of you that we do not call it prosperity. Let us be brave enough to call things by their right names. Let us make it our business to use the material abundance at our doors in such a way as will fill up the gaping holes in our social system.

THINGS TO DO AND NOT TO DO.

By President Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

THE RIGHTS of labor must be respected, and the rights of capital must be remembered. The one without the other is as incapable of promoting prosperity as is an engine to produce power without fuel. They must do team work. In my opinion there never was a

Skins on Fire with Eczema

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA OINTMENT.

The great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. This treatment, when followed in the severer forms with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age. A single set (costing \$1.00) is often sufficient to cure. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

smaller stock of general merchandise in proportion to the consuming demand on the shelves of American shopkeepers than there is at this very minute. The pause we have had for nearly a year in our financial and commercial march has been a good rest for us. It has enabled people to take an account of stock not only of the goods on hand, but of the common sense left in the country. We are going along to a very much larger and greater future, and our chief menace is that we will proceed too rapidly. We are sure to meet with success if we keep our feet in touch with the earth and do not get the speed craze. We should avoid all sectional feeling in the United States. The West and the South should be studied carefully by the East and be understood better. There should be the most fraternal relations between all sections of the country. Each section needs and depends on the support of the others. There should be more reason displayed in regard to the attitude of people generally toward corporations. It is high time that it be realized that they are absolutely essential to our commercial success. It is proper that they should be conducted on a high plane, and laws providing for this should be rational.

NO REASON FOR A SOLID SOUTH.

By President-elect Taft.

IN ALL the Southern States it is possible, by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for suffrage which square with the Fifteenth Amendment, and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern State, county, or municipal governments by an ignorant electorate, white or black. It is further true that the sooner such laws when adopted are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races, the better for the moral tone of the State and community concerned. Negroes should be given an opportunity equally with whites by education and thrift to meet the requirements of eligibility which the State Legislatures in their wisdom shall lay down, in order to secure the safe exercise of the electoral franchise. The negro should ask nothing other than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise, and when that is granted by law, and not denied by executive discrimination, he has nothing to complain of. The proposal to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. It is very certain that any party founded on the proposition would utterly fail in a National canvass, and that the hope is futile. It seems to me that there is, or ought to be, a common ground upon which we can all stand in respect to the race question in the South, and its political bearing, that takes away any justification for maintaining the continued solid-

The Man with a Pull.

OH, YOUTH who have pitched your encampment before
The walls of the castle Success,
Who thunder in vain with your learning and lore,
With heart-breaking, sad uselessness,
Give ear while I tell you a story told me
In the faraway land of Bull-Bull,
Of a sesame bound in a magical Key,
Which is called the Polit-Ikal-Pull.

'Twas told by a sage with cornsilk on his chin,
Cornsilk that was white as the snow.
Said he, "I once started great glory to win,
Clear-eyed and with spirit aglow;
I had Principled Thoughts in my virtuous sling;
My quiver with Merit was full,
And I shot and I shot, but I hit not a thing—
Then I found the Polit-Ikal-Pull.

"'Twas gall to my soul, and I starved and I wept
Long under the walls of Success,
Ere I strangled Ideals and deemed to accept
The Key that would give me access
To the hold; but at last all my armor of pride,
My quiver that once was so full
Of the arrows of Merit—I left them outside
And took the Polit-Ikal-Pull.

"The gates opened wide and I trod through the
halls,
Where Worth was the slave of the Strong;
Low-browed were the pictures that hung on the
walls
And rough was the ritual song;
For my murdered Ideals I sighed many sighs * * *
But to-day I am Boss of Bull-Bull,
And my subjects bow low to the magic that lies
In the Key of Polit-Ikal-Pull!"

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

ity of the South to prevent the so-called negro domination. The fear that in some way or other a social equality between the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures really has no foundation, except in the imagination of those who fear such a result.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DEAL WITH CORPORATIONS.

By Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus.

IT IS becoming more and more obvious that the work of the government in regulating corporations should not be directed at the mere existence of combination itself, as such, but should deal rather with the way in which the combination powers are used, so as to prevent as far as possible the misuse of these great industrial forces. Only such combinations as are formed for wrongful purposes, or such combinations as use their powers for evil, should be brought under the condemnation of the law. It is useless to ignore the operations of the economic law that has brought about the present concentration of business. It is useless to ignore the fact, further, that this concentration is already largely accomplished. Recognizing these facts and principles, we must at least be consistent in our treatment of the subject. To attempt to prohibit all combinations and at the same time to regulate combinations is, of course, inconsistent.



OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Secretary of Commerce
and Labor at Wash-
ington.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED TOO FAR APART.

By Professor Charles Zuehlke, of the University of Chicago.

TO-DAY the conditions of life are necessarily impersonal. Only few know the personal conditions of the working people, and, if they are employers, generally make grievous mistakes—notably the employers of domestic labor. The employer has to know labor in its organized form. No employer of labor in any branch of industry has a right to claim authority over workingmen, unless he tries to get their point of view. It is the same with employees. How many employees know anything about the commercial processes by which their commodities are marketed? Very few, indeed. Yet they ought to know it. To remedy this state of things the workingmen must be educated through their organization. Then again, if the employer and employee are ignorant of those things which it is vital to them to know, the consuming public, for its part, is almost criminally ignorant of its responsibilities. To them the employer is the mere agent of the consumer, and the employee the paid underling of the employer. Yet every person who buys anything is the employer of the labor that has entered into it, and he is responsible for the industrial conditions under which it was produced.

A Beautiful Art Calendar Free.

"SWEET SIXTEEN" is the title of the superb art calendar for 1909 just issued by Armour & Company. It embraces five splendid drawings by Stanlaws, Christy, Fisher, Gilbert, and Hutt. The printing and coloring are superb, and the size of the plates, ten by fifteen inches, brings out the details of the conceptions most effectively. This magnificent calendar will be sent without charge to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who purchases a pail of Armour's "Simon Pure Leaf Lard" and takes from it one of the metal inspection seals on the top of the pail, and forwards it, with four cents to cover postage, to "Department 21, Armour and Company, Chicago, Ill." Or it will be sent in return for twenty-five cents in coin or stamps mailed to the same address. This calendar, done in pastel

and in brilliant colors, is a superb compliment to the sweetest thing in the world—the American girl at "Sweet Sixteen."

The de Aguerro Brothers Bring Out a New Mine.

M. E. and J. W. de Aguerro, the New Yorkers whose Victoria mine in Cobalt has suddenly sprung into wide prominence, owing to its marvelous richness, have brought out another mining proposition—the Moose Horn mine, at Elk City, the new silver camp in the Montreal River section of Cobalt.

It is understood that the de Aguerros will permit their friends to subscribe to the first offering of Moose Horn shares at one-half their par value, fifty cents. The readers of this paper who took advantage of the de Aguerros' offering of Victoria shares at sixty-five cents now have a substantial profit, for Victoria shares are finding ready sale at par and are going higher all the time. It is predicted by insiders that Moose Horn shares will be selling at par or over within a month or possibly two months. It is said by persons competent to judge mining properties that the de Aguerros' Moose Horn is as valuable as the now famous Victoria. The Moose Horn mine comprehends 160 acres of very rich ground at Elk City, the new and wonderful Silver City in the Montreal River section of Cobalt.

Captain John Harris, who developed the famous La Rose mine of Cobalt, and who is now in charge of both the Victoria and the Moose Horn, says, in the *Toronto Globe* of November 24th, "At twenty-five feet down the shaft the vein widens to one inch of calcite, in some places showing almost solid silver, and we have six distinct veins running from 250 to 13,000 ounces of pure silver to the ton."

It will be interesting to watch the career of this newer venture of the de Aguerro Brothers. The Moose Horn occupies to-day about the same relative position in the Montreal River section of Cobalt that La Rose and the Nipissing did upon the opening up of Cobalt proper. Many think the Montreal River section will rival Cobalt when the railroad reaches the camp, and this will be soon. The T. and N. O. Railway construction, which is being rapidly pushed, will be completed through Elk City by spring, and the main line runs within one hundred feet of the main shaft of the Moose Horn.

Innumerable instances are noted of how quickly Cobalt stocks appreciate in value when the mines become productive. Crown Reserve (Cobalt) shares were put out a year ago at twenty-five cents. Crown Reserve is capitalized at \$2,000,000, with only thirty-two acres of ground. The company made rich strikes and the stock's price commenced to climb—went to \$1, and then to \$2, and then to \$3. The company has paid a twelve per cent. dividend, with a four per cent. extra dividend, both for the past six months.

Such an increase in the price of Moose Horn shares would not surprise the friends of the de Aguerros, for they say they have determined to make the Moose Horn the most productive and valuable mine in the whole Dominion of Canada, and for a quarter of a century they have been known in Wall Street as men who accomplish what they attempt to do.

One thing seems certain. If the present boom in Cobalt stocks continues, and it seems likely to increase in volume rather than diminish, Cobalt stocks will go to a very much higher level. Now is the time to buy—not when they are too high for safety. But the wise ones are those who buy the approved stocks and keep them. By addressing a line immediately to M. E. and J. W. de Aguerro, 52 Broadway, New York City, and mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY, you will receive prompt and courteous advices upon the situation in Cobalt or the Montreal River section of Cobalt. E. C. R.

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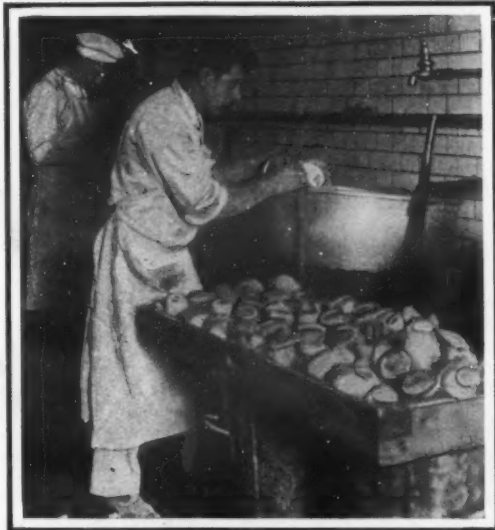
Holiday Sights and Doings in London



PLEASANT SCENE IN A LONDON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ON CHRISTMAS DAY—THE POOR LITTLE PATIENTS ENJOYING UNWONTED COMFORTS AND LUXURIES.



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CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE LITTLE INMATES OF A HOSPITAL—BRANSBY WILLIAMS, A WELL-KNOWN IMPERSONATOR, ACTING AS FATHER CHRISTMAS.



HAVING FUN ON THE "HELTER-SKELTER"—THE SLIDING STAIRCASE, A POPULAR FEATURE OF SOME LONDON SHOPS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.

FINANCIAL

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

THERE is a wealth of suggestion in a recent public statement that a number of plants in the West, belonging to the Corn Products Refining Company, have been sold at their appraised value of about \$600,000, though as growing concerns they had been inventoried at \$7,000,000. The new management of the company found these plants partially dismantled and out of date, and accordingly disposed of them and charged up the loss of several millions to profit and loss account. I have spoken heretofore of the constantly lessening value of manufacturing plants, especially in the steel and iron industry. Millions have been spent by the Standard Oil Company in the construction of tanks in new oil fields, only to abandon them when these fields were worked out.

Muck-rakers, who are everlastingly talking about the enormous profits made by American industries, seem to take no account of the enormous losses involved in all great business enterprises. Risk must be taken by some one, and where there is risk more than ordinary, large profits should be expected. The United States government at this moment is risking an expenditure of \$300,000,000 for the construction of the Panama Canal. No one can definitely know whether this enormous expenditure will produce a profit or a loss. If it be a loss, the people must pay; but suppose, as in the case of the Suez Canal, the profit should be big. Are we not entitled to it because of the heavy risk?

If every capitalist should put his money only into gilt-edged securities or hide it away in savings banks, where he would be assured of his interest, who would provide funds for new industries and take the risk that every new business enterprise inevitably involves? Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, in his "Reminiscences," refers to the fact that when he and his associates engaged in the petroleum industry, it was done at great risk, for capital had generally regarded the production of oil as fully as speculative as a mining enterprise and would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Rockefeller and his associates had no idea of the vast extent of the industry when they were laying its foundation. Is capital not entitled to something for the risks it runs and the responsibilities it takes?

When the first railroad across the continent was built, the government gave an enormous subsidy to the projectors of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads, for otherwise no one would touch the enterprise, and the question was asked, "Can you expect a railroad running through a desert to make a profit?" Some of these questioners have lived to see Union Pacific sell at nearly \$200 a share. The original projectors and promoters of the enterprise, who risked every dollar they had, reaped substantial fortunes. Were they not entitled to them, and has not the country, in its growth along the lines of the transcontinental roads, had a development justifying the public aid so generously given to the enterprise?

While the railroads are trying to escape their financial embarrassments by a slight increase in freight rates on goods that can stand it, the Interstate Commerce Commission is putting rates down. The Southwestern railroads were compelled, on November 1st, to reduce their rates on cattle shipments, thus involving a loss of \$1,000,000 a year. The railroads unsuccessfully opposed this reduction. When they appealed to the courts, they were told that they must prove by experience that the reduction was unjust before the courts could take the matter up. Suppose this ruling of the commission should cost the railroads \$1,000,000 a year, and that they go to the courts and prove their case. If the courts reversed the ruling, would the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission make up to the railroads the loss they had meanwhile sustained? This is the question that confronts them and their stockholders and bondholders, of which it is said there are over 1,500,000 in the land.

It is not surprising that the stock market shows a halting tendency. The rise in some securities has discounted the future. We hear a great many stories about new interests in Wabash, in Erie, in 'Frisco, the Rock Island, the Wisconsin Central, Chicago Great Western, etc. We are told that Mr. Harriman is to bring his great practical knowledge to bear in the management of the New York Central, that the Wabash is to be linked with the Lackawanna, and the Erie with the Delaware and Hudson. The Street is full of rumors, such as we heard during the booming times, when we were told that there was not enough securities to go around, and in consequence people climbed over each other to buy anything and at any price.

It is easy to understand that if the Wabash, with its load of obligations, were loaded on the Lackawanna, with its magnificent earnings, insiders might make a good turn on their Wabash holdings. But the public would not be let in until the cream was skimmed from the milk. This is not a time to undertake to trifle with the public. If anything is calculated to bring the railroads into further reproach, it is just such work as I have alluded to. It was work of this kind that loaded the Rock Island—magnificent dividend earner as it was—upon the broken-down 'Frisco. The Rock Island now is doing its best to get rid of the 'Frisco. This is a time for unloading and not for loading up, a time for trimming sails and not spreading too much canvas, for economy instead of extravagance, for publicity and not for "deals," for facts and not for rumors, for statistics and not for tips.

I advise my readers not to be swept off their feet by the gossip of the Street. I do not say that some of the things talked of may not happen. A year ago I referred to the possibility that Gould interests might be seeking a connection with the Lackawanna. I pointed out how easy it would be to make the Wabash profitable, if it could be linked with a railroad earning two or three times its dividends, as the Lackawanna is. Harriman's connection with the Erie is undoubtedly to its advantage, but shrewd speculators are turning their attention to stocks which have not been too sharply advanced and which have substantial merit.

It will not be surprising if we hear of a resumption of dividends, for instance, on Big Four common, which formerly, on a four per cent. basis and as a Vanderbilt stock, sold above par. With discontinuance of dividends it fell off to about fifty, and has recently been quietly picked up whenever offered, until it has been advanced to around seventy. This property has settled value, and is in a territory of a most productive nature. Kansas City Southern pref., paying four per cent., has had reasons for its strength. Ontario and Western has enjoyed a substantial rise and is now getting toward the figures which the New Haven paid for control.

If money-market conditions continue as easy as they have been, and if Congress pursues a sensible course and pays more attention to the interests of the people and less to the interests of politicians, Wall Street will take heart. The enormous disbursements on the first of January, for interest and dividends, must be considered. They constitute a great purchasing factor, especially of good bonds and preferred stocks. On the January rise, if one should occur, profits might be freely taken by those who have not already done so, and in that event liquidation and dullness would naturally follow. It is clear that a pretty strong element in Wall Street is impressed with the belief that stocks have gone up too fast and that a reaction will be wholesome. They are only waiting an opportunity to bring it about, and any circumstance that favors the bear side will be used for all it is worth.

M., New York: It hardly seems necessary to say that anything that offers you 3 per cent. a month is something to be suspicious of.
 H. Manville, N. Y.: Nothing is known on the exchanges in reference to Kornet. It is not a Wall Street security, and I can get no quotation.

(Continued on page 645.)

FINANCIAL

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THE WEEKLY BOND BUYER

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GO AND DO LIKEWISE.

A celebrated Wesleyan minister, who was fond of the "fragrant weed," was on one occasion quietly enjoying a smoke when an elder of the church entered his

Behind the Footlights in New York's Theatres

By Harriet Quimby



HELEN HALE, CLEVER LEADING WOMAN WITH WILLIE COLLIER, IN "THE PATRIOT," AT THE GARRICK.—*Sarony.*



JAMESON LEE FINNEY, ONE OF THE FUN-MAKERS IN "THE BLUE MOUSE," AT THE LYRIC.—*Sarony.*



EVA FRANCIS, WITH ANNA HELD IN "MISS INNOCENCE," A MUSICAL PRODUCTION, AT THE NEW YORK.—*White.*



THE MOST beautiful picture presented in New York theatres this season is the ballet in "Miss Innocence," Anna Held's latest play at the New York. Like a painting from the brush of an old master, the scene appears exquisite in color and grouping—a veritable

diamond in the hodge-podge which precedes and succeeds it. The gauze-skirted fairies, pirouetting like feather-down behind the footlights, might have stepped from a frame in the Uffizi gallery and have been wafted straight across the Atlantic to the frame on the stage, so fresh and so dainty and genuine are they. Never in New York have chorus girls appeared to better advantage than in the fleeting picture which reflects great credit upon Julian Mitchell, who originated and staged it. In the light of some of the ordinary skits forming a part of the musical jumble, some of which are an offense to good taste, it is suggested that Mr. Ziegfeld quietly wield the blue pencil on the programme, thereby allowing more time to the ballet, which cannot but give pleasure to the most fastidious.

In some respects "Miss Innocence" is a magnificent production, and in others it is a disappointment. As a play calculated to exploit the charms and grace of Miss Held, it certainly falls short, and the dainty little Parisian, instead of being the central figure around which the play turns, is so merged in the general grouping that one is inclined to search the programme to find the star. "Miss Innocence" is filled with musical numbers, many of which are good, the one including musical parasols which are held by pretty girls who play upon them being especially novel. The chorus is, as usual in Miss Held's productions, composed of

the most stunning beauties to be found in the profession, and their presence alone would go far toward making the play a success. But pretty faces without accompanying wit and sparkle will not please all audiences, and there are many who sit through the performance at the New York, who regret not only that Miss Held is restricted to one or two little songs and almost no acting, but that that sterling comedian, Charles Bigelow, has been furnished with so little with which to make comedy. He does the best he can with what is furnished, and his song, "I used to be afraid to go home in the dark, now I'm afraid to go at all," is one of the best things in the entertainment, but it is not enough to satisfy his admirers.

Emma Janvier is a valuable addition to the generally adequate cast, and, as usual, keeps everybody in a good humor when she is on the stage.

A wholesome, homey sort of drama, which is quite as unique in these days of strenuous plays as a fresh-faced, old-fashioned girl appears among a group of suffragettes, is "Mary Jane's Pa," at the Garden Theatre. The play is as homey as its name indicates. To any one who has lived in a small town, the types which Edith Ellis has drawn with photographic accuracy will be familiar; but whether they are or not, one will be pretty sure to enjoy *Hi Perkins's* wife and children and the group of friends which surrounds them. *Hi* himself will prove something new, for the character as played by Henry E. Dixey, who is the Pa in the play, strikes a new and most entertaining note in the rural drama. A more graceful comedian than Mr. Dixey would be hard to find. I cannot imagine any other actor in this particular character, except, perhaps, Arnold Daly. His comedy is so spontaneous and delicious that, although he is undoubtedly a black sheep, he is such a whimsical one that the audience forgives him, just as Mary Jane's Ma does in the last act.

Mary Jane's Pa has left home on an unannounced absence of ten years, leaving his young wife and two little daughters.

(Continued on page 644.)



APPLICATION OF THE SWEATING-PROCESS, A POWERFUL SCENE IN CHARLES KLEIN'S NEW PLAY, "THE THIRD DEGREE"—RALPH DELMORE, WALLACE HEDDINGER, ALFRED MOORE, AND HENRY BROWN.—*White.*

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Elsie—"I heard that he said you were enough to drive a man to drink."

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Behind the Footlights in New York's Theatres.

(Continued from page 643.)

ters to struggle along as best they can, and he comes tramping back when the family is once more on its feet and the children well grown. Mary Jane's Ma resents the return, more forcibly, perhaps, because she has in the meantime fallen in love with somebody else; but as a compromise and an ease to her conscience she offers Pa, instead of a place in the family as a member of it, the position of the family "hired girl," at so much per month. Pa, who has a sense of humor, accepts the situation, and no small part of the entertainment at the Garden is furnished by the debonair Mr. Dixey, attired in a long white apron and with a basket on his arm, ready for the daily trip to market. The story works out satisfactorily, Mary Jane's Pa making friends with little Mary Jane, and through her he finally finds his way again to the heart of Mary Jane's Ma. At the climax of the jolly little play, it is discovered that, after all, Mary Jane's Pa is not a tramp, as everybody supposed, but that during all those years of absence he was writing books, and the final curtain finds him in a position to draw checks to his personal account to pay off the family debts. Miss Ann Sutherland as Ma does splendid work, and to her efforts, as well as to those of Mr. Dixey, is the success of the play due. The cast at the Garden is an unusually good one, little Gretchen Hartman especially scoring a hit with her intelligent and unaffected acting in the character of little Mary Jane.

A new musical entertainment which has entered upon a successful run at the Knickerbocker Theatre is "The Prima Donna," with Fritz Scheff in the stellar role. Although it cannot be denied that "The Prima Donna" is slow as compared with "Mlle. Modiste," in which the singer appeared last season, Miss Scheff is the same sparkling little comedienne as of old, and her presence in any kind of a play is enough to ward off failure. Messrs. Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert, who are responsible for the libretto and music of "The Prima Donna," have written a drama rather than a comedy, as they claim on the programme, and have made a mistake in putting Miss Scheff in conventional street dress and afternoon gowns instead of the snappy little short-skirted

costumes in which we are accustomed to associate her stage appearances. The one scene in which she is given an opportunity to show her slender, silk-clad ankles, and is saucy and daring as the famous prima donna who is masquerading as a café singer, is the best in the piece. It is laid in a little Parisian music hall, equipped with a miniature stage, on which a performance is given for the audience of military officers, and it goes with a swing that redeems the conventional scene which follows it. Were it not for Miss Scheff, however, there would be little to commend in the production. She sings several songs, one of which, "I'll be married to the music of a military band," is catchy enough to please the gallery and to impress itself upon the memory of those in orchestra seats; and she makes a great deal of life and sparkle in the play generally, where without her there would be nothing but deadly dullness.

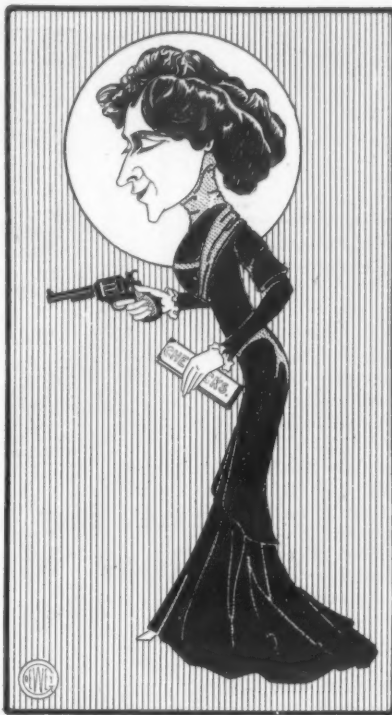
Out of a fairly good chorus, a number of young men and women, called on the programme the "Metropolitan Octette," sing a song which wins much applause. James E. Sullivan, as Herr Max Gundel-finger, the impresario of the French music hall, furnishes some entertaining comedy. Miss Marguerite May, sister of the famous Edna, is a member of "The Prima Donna" cast, but, with the little opportunity offered, she is unable to give evidence of talent, even if she possesses it.

Safety in Fire Insurance.

IN THESE days every property owner carries a fire insurance policy. He is often at a loss to select a company of unquestioned security. We are doing our readers a favor when we call their attention to the fact that the company which has the longest experience, extending over ninety-nine years, which has paid promptly every claim, and which does the largest fire-insurance business in America is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. It pays its losses in cash without discount. Ask your agent to insure you in the Hartford, and take no other. You will never need to doubt the safety of your insurance. Take the oldest and the best.

Takes a Tramp Daily.

"Do you give your dog any exercise?"
"Oh, yes; he goes for a tramp nearly every day."



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

82. ANNIE RUSSELL, IN "THE STRONGER SEX," AT WEBER'S.

Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



MISS FANNIE WARD, WHO WILL SOON APPEAR IN THIS COUNTRY IN JEROME K. JEROME'S NEW COMEDY, "THE NEW LADY BANTOCK."



HENRY E. DIXEY AS "PA," AND GRETCHEN HARTMAN AS "MARY JANE," IN "MARY JANE'S PA," AT THE GARDEN. White.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 612.)

H., Kendallville, Ind.: The acting president of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. is Arthur Turnbull.

M., Waterloo, N. Y.: I would not sacrifice my Rock Island, Western Union, or Leather common, for all of these should ultimately reach the prices you paid; but you may have to be patient.

Investor, Ashland, Pa.: As to security, the Clover Leaf 4s would obviously be preferred to either Clover Leaf or Kansas City So. pref. stock. Both of the latter have speculative merit.

X. O., Scottsdale, Pa.: I am told that the earnings of U. S. Cast Iron P. and F., which were very bad during the panic, are showing improvement; but whether it justifies the rise or not, I am unable to say.

E., East Orange, N. J.: 1. There need be no fear about the certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. I put them in the gilt-edged class. 2. Note weekly suggestions; Central Leather, American Ice, American Malt, and Allis-Chalmers pref.

A., Lanesboro, Minn.: About a year ago a receiver was appointed for the Alaska Central Railway. At the time it was projected its outlook was said to be most rosy. The bonded debt is \$3,500,000 ahead of the pref. stock, but the issue of the latter is small. I can get no quotations.

J., Brooklyn, N. Y.: The International Lumber and Development Company owns a large acreage of timber land in Mexico, with rubber, chicla, banana, orange, and other trees, stores, mills, etc., and has a capital of \$6,000,000. The capital seems excessive. I do not look upon it as an investment.

W., Newark, N. J.: 1. I would not carry any industrial stock on a slender margin. 2. Business will have to show a very vigorous revival before we look for a return of the boom prices for Northern Pacific and Smelters common. 3. Vulcan Detinning pref. is not in great favor, either with speculators or investors. I would not make the exchange as conditions are now.

L., Louisville, Ky.: The M. K. and T. has a bonded debt of over \$100,000,000. The pref. stock is \$13,000,000, and it will be seen that it takes but a small surplus over the interest charges to pay 4 per cent. on the pref. Talk about dividends on the common is not justified at this time, but the common is a fair speculation. A very elaborate report on the condition and prospects of the M. K. and T. has just been prepared by Joseph Walker & Sons, bankers, 20 Broad Street, New York. A copy will be sent you if you will write to them for it and mention Jasper.

F., Fulton, Mo.: 1. An initial dividend of 4 per cent. on Wisconsin Central pref. has been declared, payable in four quarterly installments, the first on December 23d. Insiders, of course, knew what was coming, and having bought at low figures, probably took a profit when the dividend was declared. 2. Wisconsin Central common, like all common stocks of its class, is a fair speculation for the patient holder. The last report was for the quarter ending September 30th, and shows a surplus applicable to dividends of \$350,000, while the quarterly dividend only required about \$112,000.

G., Philadelphia: The five million additional 4 per cent. bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company sold to the Morgan syndicate, it is said, were underwritten at 91. These bonds are good, and the earnings of the company show that they are abundantly provided for, in addition to the dividends in stock. The criticism of these bonds by Senator Page, of New York, was hardly justified, although it did not bear on their character, but only on the question of their need. I presume that the company knows just what its requirements are, and it certainly has an effective and efficient management.

J., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1. I would not sell my Southern Pacific common at present. It seems to be accumulated by strong parties on every decline. 2. A good bond, netting 4 1/2 per cent. and well secured with interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt roads, is that of the Toledo Terminal Railroad Co., offered by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 40 Pine Street, New York. The trackage makes a complete circle of Toledo and connects with all the steam roads. Its real estate is valuable, and it has the largest railroad station in Toledo. These bonds, now offered around 98, should sell considerably above par, in view of the strong guarantee of interest payments.

B. R. T., Elmira, N. Y.: 1. I agree with you that on its earnings B. R. T. sells too high, but the belief is general that the Pennsylvania Railroad will take over the system some day, in connection with its Long Island steam properties, on a satisfactory basis. I would not sell the stock at a loss. 2. Eight per cent. is not easily obtained, but some of the pref. industrial stocks and some of the common shares are selling on an 8 per cent. basis. Hutchinson & Gaylord, 43 Exchange Place, New York, are offering an 8 per cent. pref. stock, and invite investors to write to them for a descriptive circular. 3. Earnings of Erie are showing an improvement. I would hold the stock.

F., Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The reorganization plans of the Chicago Great Western have not yet been completed. Recent earnings of the road have shown an improvement. 2. Among the low-priced stocks, the Clover Leaf common, Kansas City So. pref., and M. K. and T. pref. have merit. 3. Stock Exchange houses, as a rule, do not care to purchase small lots on a margin. Many Consolidated houses are entirely willing to do this. Market letters with information and advice are not confined to members of either exchange. An excellent letter is issued by Ralph A. Belknap, banker and broker and member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which will be sent you if you will write him for it at 66 Wall Street, New York, and mention Jasper.

R., Philadelphia, Pa.: 1. I think well of the Philadelphia Co. Con., but better of the Morris Canal pref. and Morris Canal Con. with their guarantee. 2. Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s, which have risen from around 70 to their present figure, and the San An. and A. Pass 4s, guaranteed principal and interest by the Southern Pacific, are both desirable. I think well of the Tidewater notes, netting about 6 per cent. and guaranteed by H. H. Rogers, offered by Alfred Mestre & Co., 52 Broadway, New York; and also the 4 per cent. convertible bonds of the American Tel. and Tel. Co., offered by the same firm at a little above 93. The convertible privilege of these bonds may be valuable. Mestre & Co. will give you details on application.

Comet, Woonsocket, R. I.: 1. Short-term notes, like the Am. Tel. and Tel. 5s, due only a year hence, are not likely to show much of an advance, because such securities run too short a time for the ordinary investor. 2. Paying only 2 per cent., Amalgamated is selling high enough. It is the impression that the dividend will be increased as soon as the condition of the copper market will justify it. A 20-point margin would seem to be safe under ordinary circumstances. It is too small if anything extraordinary should happen. 3. If you will write to Schmidt & Gallatin, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 113 Broadway, New York City, for their booklets of information relative to railway and industrial corporations, with a record of selling prices for a series of years, you can study it to advantage in making the proposed investment.

R., New York: The Title Guarantee and Trust Company certificates pay 4 1/2 per cent. interest from the time the money is paid in, as long as there are no arrears. The purpose is to offer a special opportunity for investment not only by those who are looking for a gilt-edged 4 1/2 per cent. security, but also by those who find it difficult to cultivate the saving habit. The latter, by paying \$10 a month, secure an interest in first mortgages on New York City real estate and get 4 1/2 per cent. on their money from the time it is paid, whereas if it were deposited in a savings bank a few days after the first quarter began, it would draw no interest for three months, or until the beginning of the next quarter. Furthermore, if the money in a savings bank be

withdrawn before it has remained in the bank for about three months, the depositor receives no interest.

R., Richmond, Va.: 1. You need be in no haste to trade. The chances, after a long-continued rise, favor a decline or a slower and more sluggish market. 2. Some of the low-priced stocks look as if they had been bidden up by those who are interested in sustaining the market. If the railroad situation were more settled and the proposed increase of rates on certain classes of freight were carried through successfully, railroad shares would be benefited, but just now the preferred, paying dividends, are the safest to buy, if you propose to trade on a margin.

3. Ten shares of Ontario and Western would cost you a little less than \$500. The dividend of \$2 a share would be \$20. 4. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of buying small lots of stocks. Write to them for their "Circular A-22" for interesting information.

F. C., Augusta, Ga.: 1. Excellent convertible bonds are the U. P. 4s, American Telephone 4s, and Pennsylvania convertible 3 1/2s. In a special letter issued by Curtis, Freeman & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, the facts regarding these bonds are set forth, and also interesting information about the Atchafalaya and E. R. T. convertibles, all of which have possibilities. A copy of the circular will be sent to you by the firm on request if you will mention Jasper. 2. Canada Southern first-mortgage 6s were recently sold on a basis yielding a little over 4 1/2 per cent. But this is a gilt-edged bond. 3. The 6 per cent. gold bonds to which you refer are advertised by the American Real Estate Company. A booklet describing these securities will be sent you without charge if you will address the American Real Estate Company, 523 Night and Day Bank Building, New York City.

M., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. I do not advise the International Harvester common as a permanent investment. It is pretty highly capitalized. The pref. would be safer. You have perhaps observed that \$3,000,000 in stock was given to Morgan & Co. for organizing the company. It is safe to believe that this stock will be marketed at the first favorable chance. 2. American Chicla common, selling at about 195, pays 18 per cent. per annum, and the pref., selling also around 95, pays 6 per cent. There are no bonds on the company, and as there is only \$3,000,000 of the pref., it looks like one of the best of the industrials. It is not listed, but can be bought through E. and C. Randolph, members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 111 Broadway, New York. This firm deals in a large number of outside securities, which will, no doubt, some day be listed at higher figures. If you will write to them for their special list of offerings, and mention Jasper, it will be sent to you.

L., New Orleans, La.: 1. Some of the industrial common stocks have prospects of an advance, as well as the railway common shares, on a general resumption of business prosperity. It must be borne in mind that the panic was a very trying experience for all the corporations, and those that were able to survive it ought to have a good foundation on which to build for the future. 2. I have spoken of the stock of the National City Bank of New York as an investment, because of the strength it has recently shown, and because of the fact that large holders appear to be buying all that is offered. It has been selling at a little over \$300 per share recently, and pays only 10 per cent. Its earnings are believed to be twice that figure, but this is conjecture. 3. The "Weekly Financial Review," published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 42 Broadway, New York, is edited with a good deal of care and conservatism. You can receive it regularly if you will write to the firm for it and mention Jasper.

H., Burlington, Vt.: 1. The trouble with the stock you mention is that it is a small industrial, with no market for the stock excepting a local one in case you wish to sell your shares. One of the reasons why Wall Street securities are so popular is because there is always an open market for them. 2. It would be better for you to protect yourself by at least a 30-point margin, for that would cover any possibilities that might occur. 3. If you know so little about the stock market, it would be well to get in touch with some well-established firm and operate through it. You can make a deposit with them of \$1,000, or less, if you prefer to start in on a smaller basis, and have them make the purchase for you or suggest something that may seem attractive. S. L. Blood & Co., one of the oldest of the Stock Exchange houses, at 66 Broadway, New York, especially invites correspondence and will be glad to hear from you. 4. The Illinois Central 4s were sold very nearly at par. There is no speculation in a bond of this character.

F., Little Rock, Ark.: 1. The rise in the Rock Island and 5s was due to the successful financing of the 'Frisco and Rock Island's needs. The bonds are secured by 'Frisco stock as collateral. 2. Convertible bonds are particularly attractive, because they pay a fair rate of interest as an investment, while their convertible privilege gives the holder a good chance for a speculative profit. Among those yielding the highest rate of interest are the convertible collateral trust 6s offered by the Waterbury Co., with the Columbia Trust Co., of New York, trustees. These are offered at a very attractive figure, and can be converted into the 8 per cent. cumulative stock of the company. No commission is charged, as these bonds are being sold by the firm direct in denominations of \$500 and upward. The issue is \$500,000, of which half has been taken by the stockholders, and the other half is offered to the public on a basis that will yield nearly 7 per cent. Readers who are interested in this offer can obtain full particulars by writing to the Waterbury Co., of 80 South Street, New York, and asking for their "Booklet J." This company is largely engaged in the manufacture of lead cables, insulated wires, fibre and wire rope.

NEW YORK, December 17th, 1908. JASPER.

The Lady and the Sheep.

Some of the members of the British legation were talking about the late Shah of Persia.

"When the Shah was in London," said a young man, "he amused himself at a dinner party at a ducal residence in Park Lane by appraising the beauty of the ladies present in number of sheep. Thus for a blonde countess he said he would give twelve hundred sheep; for a tall, slim baroness he said he would give two thousand sheep; for a peeress of middle age he said he would give two hundred and fifty sheep, and so on.

"Finally, the Shah came to the beautiful Mrs. Willie James. Everybody waited in anxious silence to hear the old heathen state her value in sheep, for she was thought to be the most beautiful woman in London.

"The Shah looked at Mrs. James tenderly. He shook his head and sighed.

"This lady," he said, 'is out of the question. Neither I nor any other man in the world owns as many sheep as she is worth.'"

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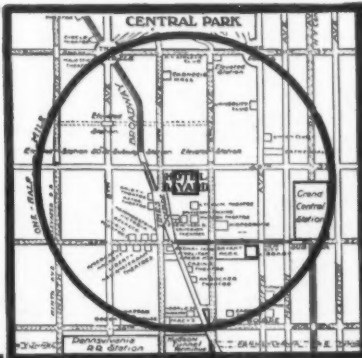
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New Suffragette Tactics.



THE suffragettes in London have adopted the sidewalks as their bulletin boards. Every evening they announce outside of the principal public buildings the activities scheduled for the following day.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

Making Money in Mining.

FOR THE benefit of my readers who have asked me in their letters about the rules governing the curb market, where so many of the mining securities are sold, I would say that this market is governed much the same as is the Stock Exchange. Stock that is purchased on the curb should be delivered by two-fifteen of the following afternoon. Of course there is an extension of time on Saturday. When mining stock that has been purchased is not delivered at the time prescribed by the rules of the curb, the stock may be purchased in the open market and charged to the broker who has failed to deliver the same. The letter of the law, however, is not always lived up to. Especially is this true of stocks that must come from California and Nevada exchanges. Several days are frequently allowed for the delivery of stock coming from these States. As a rule, when the agency for the transfer of stock is located in New York, all discrepancies about delivery of shares is arranged between the brokers. In the mining world, as elsewhere, people try to be accommodating, regardless of rules and penalties.

H., Hammond, Ind.: I have no record of it and no quotations are to be had on any of our exchanges.
L., Cedarburg, Wis.: I do not recommend the Fiduciary, unless you have plenty of money to risk in a speculation.

S., Hibbing, Minn.: There are a number of mines of a similar name. Please give me its exact title and the names of its officers.

M., Philadelphia: Messrs. de Aguiro Brothers, 52 Broadway, New York, will send you circulars on the Cobalt region on request.

H., Concord, N. H.: I have never seen the property and only know what has been published about it, and am therefore unable to advise.

F., Jersey City, N. J.: I do not regard Goldfield Florence as an investment proposition, and would be more inclined to sell than to buy.

J. W. D., Danville, Ill.: I regard none of the properties as of particular value, except from the speculative standpoint. It is too early to say what their development will disclose.

M., Goshen, Ind.: The "Copper Handbook" has a record of several properties of a similar name, but nothing in regard to the particular one you mention. It can hardly be of importance.

H., Concord, N. H., and G., Chicago: The article was not written by me, and stated that the information would be furnished by the parties mentioned in it and not by my department.

B., Janesville, Wis.: I think as you do. On its face it is not businesslike, and such things better be left alone. I compliment you on your sharp eyesight, and wish all of my readers had it.

V., Grand Rapids, Mich.: If you will address your inquiry to Joseph G. Fenster, receiver of the Sierra Con., 132 Nassau Street, New York City, you will undoubtedly have a satisfactory answer.

R., Owensboro, Ky.: I regard none of the mines you mention as investments, but all have speculative possibilities, especially Davis Daily and Keweenaw. The last mentioned, with copper at the normal price, would be attractive.

W. J. F., Omaha: The Kelvin-Calumet evidently requires money for its development. It is a low-grade proposition, and it remains to be seen whether or not the expectations of its promoters will be realized. Usually these are too sanguine.

S. A., Minneapolis: The Atlantic Mining Co. has extensive holdings in the mineral belt of Michigan, on which very much work has been effectively done. It is in good hands, and I believe, with an advance in copper, should realize the price you paid or better.

G., Rutland, Vt.: When stocks are listed on a number of markets, with a good deal of bull talk as to their future, it is ordinarily a safe thing to be wary of them. But Utah Copper is a large and promising proposition, and with a rise in copper it can no doubt be put higher.

S., Newark, N. J.: United Copper is being bought around 15 for speculation because of the high price at which it once sold, though this was concededly due to manipulation. The preferred, which is a comparatively small issue of stock and which has been selling under 40, is cheaper and safer.

T., Carlinville, Illinois: Tamarack began paying dividends in 1888 and paid them continuously for many years. It suffers seriously from fire and on account of its depth has been expensive to work. The management is enterprising and is prosecuting a search for new ore bodies with prospects of success.

McK., Utica: 1. The Mines Co. of America claims to be earning its dividends, but it must be borne in mind that whatever is taken out of the mine is a loss to the property, and that the shrinkage in values is concurrent with the working of it. 2. There are several companies of that name. I do not know to which you refer.

M., Minneapolis, Minn.: The Hancock Con. Mining Co. has a capital of \$5,000,000, par value \$25. The old Hancock was an excellent producer of fine copper. Some have believed that the present company will ultimately be merged with the Quincy, which claims the right to mine one of the lodes on the lands of the old Hancock. The stock is a fair speculation.

C., Somerville, N. J.: All mining properties, including those you mention, have suffered severely from the slump in copper. When it was at twice the present figures every mine and every fair mining prospect was being eagerly sought. In no other market in the world are the fluctuations greater than in mining, and those who operate in such stocks should bear this fact in mind.

V., Cooper Plains, N. Y., S., Savannah, Ga., and V., Moravia, N. Y.: I am told that the bondholders of the Sierra Con. who contribute 10 per cent. to the bondholders' committee are expected to share in the ownership of the property which the bondholders' committee hopes to purchase. Properly managed, this company should have been a dividend-payer long ago, and its security holders have a right to feel offended at their treatment.

F., Camden, N. J.: The trouble with Dominion Copper is that the sudden decline in copper and the extravagance of the management in building a smelter that proves to be unsatisfactory have left the company without funds to pay the interest on the bonds. The bondholders have just organized a committee, but they have not yet reported. The property adjoins two excellent paying propositions and with good management should have been on the dividend-paying basis before this.

W., Marianna, Ark.: It does not need a very analytical mind to discover that the promoters of the wonderful scheme of high finance, who propose to have the public put up all the money to control three Arizona propositions, are promising a good deal more than could reasonably be expected. It might be well to let your friends put up good money and pay for a little experience, if they have the cash to spare. It is pretty sure that the other fellow will have the money and they will have the experience, which is sometimes worth money.

Comet, Woonsocket, R. I.: 1. If you would write to the secretary of the Amalgamated, you could get the information you desire. If not, you will find a well-prepared statement in the "Copper Handbook," published by Horace J. Stevens, at Houghton, Mich. 2. Amalgamated, considering its possibilities, would have the preference at present. 3. A 20-point margin on Amalgamated would not have carried one through the panic, and looks a little slender now. 4. I am told that heavy inside holders are advising their friends not to sell.

L., Brooklyn: The Indian Valley Mining Company's properties are located at Greenville, Plumas County, Cal. If you will address an inquiry to Walter R. Hensley, president, 120 Broadway, New York, you will doubtless receive particulars of the offer made to refund the purchase price of the stock. My impression is that this offer is made by Mr. Hensley personally, and not by the company of which he is president, and that he limits the time of refunding to one year from date of purchase. The company is said to be in good hands.

S., Buffalo: The Moose Horn mine is located at Elk City, in the Montreal River section of Cobalt. Persons interested in this new camp say that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will have its lines in operation through to Elk City by spring. At present the nearest point to railway transportation is Lackford, on the T. and N. O. Railway, a few miles south of Cobalt. Navigation on the Montreal River is reported closed for the season; hence you would find the trip to Elk City impracticable until the snow is packed down hard enough for sleighing, which should be early in January. I am informed that a party of stockholders in the Moose Horn will make the trip about the middle of January. You might join this party and considerably lessen the expense of going in singly. Write to the president, Mr. M. E. Aguiro, 52 Broadway, New York City, for particulars of the proposed trip.

New York, December 17th, 1908. ROSCOE.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address: Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

AT THE present time one's thoughts are all about Christmas. The question of what a husband shall give his wife, and what he shall give his son

or daughter, is perplexing. A husband cannot make his wife a better Christmas present than an insurance policy on his life. Talk it over with her and see whether she does not agree with you. The premium receipt at each Christmas will tell her that you are still thinking of her and keeping the policy in force. As one of my friends, who made his wife a present last year, says, "The policy is not money wasted on some bit of extravagance, nor is it going out of style at the end of the month." An excellent present for a son is an endowment policy. Payment of the premium will settle the question of what to give him for several years. Later, when the son is in business for himself, he will be glad to continue the policy, and enjoy the fruits of its maturity at the end of the endowment period.

D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I agree with you that the sooner you change from the Maccabees, an assessment association, to an old-line company, the safer and better it will be, especially as the assessment policy costs you more than the policy in the old-line company. The Connecticut General is not one of the largest companies, but it makes a fairly good financial showing.

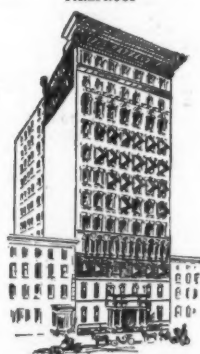
F., Burgettstown, Pa.: I do not regard the Bankers Life of Des Moines with as much favor as the regular old-line companies, and believe that in the end you will get better results from the latter. Bear in mind that every year you hold your investment policy in the New York Life adds to its value, and that whatever the policy guarantees will be lived up to.

B., Denver, Col.: 1. The Travelers of Hartford is a good company and quite as safe as any of the others that you name. 2. It might be well to get a sample of the policies, especially of the new low-cost policy of the Prudential. If you will address a letter to "Department S, Prudential Life, Newark, N. J.," stating your age and asking for samples of their endowment and other policies, they will be forwarded.

Hermit

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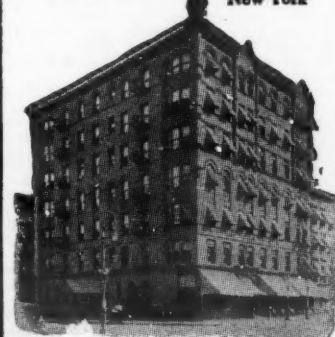
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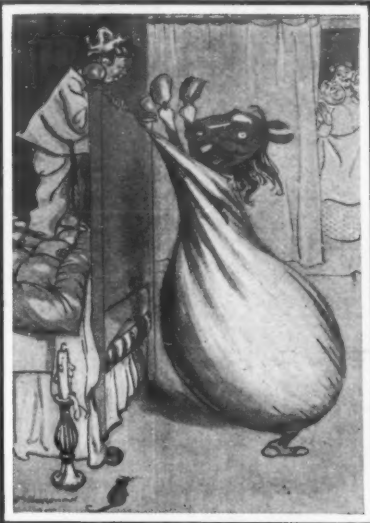
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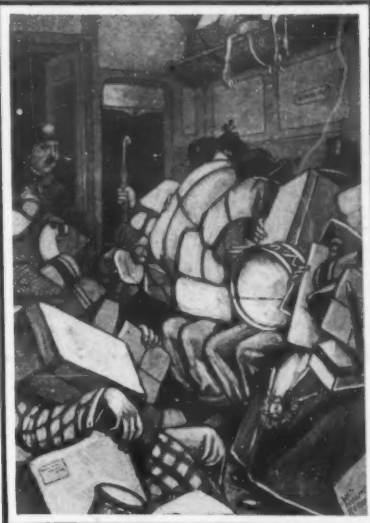
FOOLISHNESS



Some English Holiday Humor.



THE BOY WHO GOT WHAT HE ASKED FOR IN HIS STOCKING.—The Sketch.



"TICKETS, PLEASE."—The Sketch.



"EXCUSE ME, SIR BUT MAY ME AND MY MATE FINISH THE JOB FOR YER."—The London Graphic.



VOICE FROM THE BED (as the booby-trap falls upon "Santa Claus")—WAKE UP, REGGIE. WE'VE CAUGHT THE OLD BUFFER THIS TIME!—The Sketch.

Three Handsome Holiday Gifts.

ANY ONE who can suggest desirable Christmas gifts to those who have exhausted their resources deserves to be heard. One of the most acceptable gifts for a gentleman is a shaving and dressing glass of the adjustable kind, to reach the light at any point. The best of these are known as the "Rite-lite," and cost from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents each. Send to the Standard Shaving Glass Company, Department H, 238 North Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y., and ask for a catalogue.

For the good housewife, the husband can select no finer, more useful, and acceptable Christmas gift than a coffee percolator. Having used it once, and enjoyed its delicious coffee, no family will be without it. The best of the percolators is known as the "Meteor," and with tray and cups complete, finished in nickel or burnished copper, sells for twelve dollars. The "Universal" percolator, coffee-pot shape, in enamel finish, is sold for only two dollars and fifty cents. Our readers should write to the Burhans & Black Company, De-

partment L, Syracuse, N. Y., for further information about these useful gifts.

What boy or girl does not enjoy a phonograph? And now that the inventive genius of Edison has perfected the greatest phonograph of our times, with a record that plays more than four minutes, reproducing every tone of the voice perfectly, nothing is left to be desired. Any one who has a phonograph ought surely to have some of Edison's famous "Amberol" records. The illustrated catalogue of Edison phonographs and of Edison records, old and new, will be sent to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who will write for them, mentioning this paper, to the National Phonograph Company, 42 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Professional Advice.

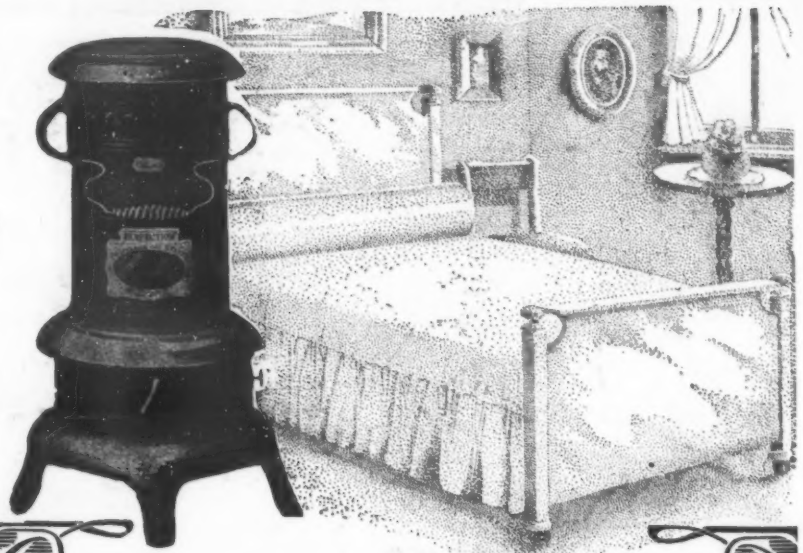
"Doctor," said the convalescent, smiling weakly, "you may send in your bill any day now."

"Tut, tut!" replied the M.D., silencing his patient with a wave of his hand. "You're not strong enough yet."



THE PATRIOTISM OF SERVIAN WOMEN.

ANTICIPATING A CLASH IN THE BALKANS, THE PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF SERVIA PREPARE FOR THE EMERGENCIES OF WAR BY DAILY RIFLE PRACTICE.



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Open your sleeping-room windows—let in the crisp fresh air—what matters it if your room does get cold—you will sleep better and feel brighter in the morning. But your room need not be cold while dressing—a touch of a match and the welcome heat is radiating from the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

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For Ulcers, or Open Wounds. Apply upon a compress which should be saturated often as it dries.
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